



# ***Daily Report***

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## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-92-115  
Monday  
15 June 1992

# Daily Report

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15 June 1992

NOTICE TO READERS: An \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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## Burundi

### Rwandan Prime Minister Visits To Strengthen Ties

#### Comments on Arrival

EA1306204592 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale  
de la Republique Rwandaise in Kinyarwanda  
1700 GMT 13 Jun 92

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Dismas Nsengiyaremye today started a three-day visit to Burundi. The visit falls within the framework of the strengthening of relations between our two countries. Our correspondent Anastase Nzabilinda reports:

[Nzabilinda] On arrival he was welcomed by his counterpart, the Burundian prime minister, and members of his government. At the airport, he gave an interview to Burundi radio and TV journalists:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Your Excellency Prime Minister of the Republic of Rwanda, you are visiting Burundi at a time when the government you are heading is trying to improve relations with its neighbors, especially regarding security, and today you are visiting our Burundi. What initiatives aimed at strengthening security have you brought?

[Nsengiyaremye] Thank you. What brought me here mainly is to convey the friendly greetings of Rwandans to their Burundi brothers and to inform the Burundian Government of the Rwandan Government's wishes, which are based on mutual cooperation, as all of us aim to promote peace, democracy, and progress. Concerning peace, we shall study with the Burundian Government all possible means so that security between our two countries and inside our countries might be complete so that we can live in peace and help each other.

[Reporter] Your Excellency, Burundi and Rwanda share a common past and have always had good relations. However, in the recent past some enemies attacked us twice from Rwanda. What will your government do to prevent such things from happening in the future?

[Nsengiyaremye] Thank you. As you have just said, Rwanda and Burundi share everything, good and bad. However, we do not like the bad things. That is why my government wants nothing bad to happen between Rwanda and Burundi. If there happen to be some people who want to disturb the peace in Burundi, the Rwandan Government should stop them from carrying out their plans. If they run away we should look for them so that those who are caught are punished according to our laws. Therefore I think that, as it was agreed at the Kayanza meeting, the Rwandan Government will respect the agreements made, which aim at strengthening security between the two countries.

[Reporter] Concerning security, according to some information, there have been some people who were planning

to attack us from your country and were caught. How many are they and what will you do to them?

[Nsengiyaremye] There were three people arrested who were thought to have been planning to disturb the peace in Burundi. The people have been handed over to the judicial authorities; investigations are under way and we shall inform the Burundian Government of any progress. Once the investigations are finished and we know details of their actions, we shall bring them to book and they will be judged legally and fairly.

[Reporter] Your government has been trying to talk to the Rwandan Patriotic Front [FPR], most recently in Paris. What were the main agreements reached?

[Nsengiyaremye] We have had two years of war in Rwanda. The war was started by the FPR. We realized that it was important that the political questions that pushed the FPR to take up arms and attack Rwanda be solved politically. We made a commitment to meet with the FPR leaders—direct and sincere talks aimed at problem solving. Recently, substantive talks were held in Paris.

During the talks, we agreed on the forum and dates of future talks: from 10 to 12 July. We agreed on the agenda and the attendees. So we hope that in the near future the question of war will be peacefully solved. [passage omitted] [end recording]

#### Further Report

EA1406211292 Bujumbura Radio-Television  
Nationale du Burundi Radio in English 1745 GMT  
14 Jun 92

[Excerpt] The Rwandese prime minister, Mr. Dismas Nsengiyaremye, is on the second day of his visit to Burundi. Since his arrival yesterday, Mr. Nsengiyaremye has been holding talks with Burundian leaders, including Prime Minister Sibomana. Last night the Rwandese prime minister was offered dinner by his Burundian counterpart during which both sides expressed their willingness to restore good relations between Rwanda and Burundi.

Prime Minister Sibomana took the opportunity to explain the policy of national unity and democracy [words indistinct] in Burundi. He said Burundi is following with keen interest the political changes being carried out in Rwanda. Mr. Sibomana hailed the Rwandese Government's courage to start negotiations with the Rwandese Patriotic Front to put an end to a fratricide war from which no one will take advantage.

However, he expressed concern that the war in Rwanda has led to new attitudes between the two countries: suspicion, misinformation, and sometimes [words indistinct]. He said terrorist elements took advantage of the confusion to disturb peace in Burundi, thus leading to the worsening of relations between Rwanda and Burundi. Fortunately, he said, the new prime minister

has come in time to settle differences with neighboring countries, starting with Burundi.

On the part of the Burundi Government, Prime Minister Sibomana said it will always keep to the principle of good neighborliness by respecting the security agreement signed within the CEPGL [Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries]. He renewed the commitment that Burundi will never tolerate any destabilization of Rwanda from the Burundi territory.

For his part, the Rwandese prime minister, Dismas Nsengiyaremye, expressed the Rwandese Government's commitment to work toward the normalization of good relations with Burundi and to put an end to the attitude of suspicion from both sides. He expressed optimism that the recent measures taken by the two governments will contribute to the restoration of mutual confidence and understanding wished by the two countries' peoples. [passage omitted]

#### **Local, Rwandan Officials Discuss Security**

*EA1406181892 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 13 Jun 92*

[Excerpt] At the invitation of Cyangugu [Rwanda] Prefect Andre Kagimibangabo, Cibitoke Governor Antoine Baza and Gikongoro [Rwanda] Prefect Joseph (Bitambire) made a working visit to Cyangugu on 13 June.

The meeting falls within the framework of the decisions made at the 7 June Rwandan and Burundian interior ministers meeting at Kayanza.

Under the chairmanship of the Cyangugu prefect, the three delegations mainly discussed border security. The following recommendations were formulated: resuming border exchanges in which crossing points are designated once security is reestablished on both sides; preventing refugees from carrying out political activities aimed at destabilizing the native country from the host country; identifying and arresting any person who is attacking or preparing to attack Burundi or Rwanda; keeping borders under surveillance to discourage cross-border movements of outlaws or anyone suspected of carrying out subversive activities or attacks from the neighboring country; and implementing international agreements and national laws in matters of internal and external security. [passage omitted]

#### **Chad**

#### **Opposition Coalition Threatens To Take Up Arms**

*AB1206152092 Ndjamenia Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 0530 GMT 12 Jun 92*

[Communique issued by the Coalition of Democratic Opposition Parties of Chad in Ndjamenia on 11 June—read by Nuradeen Kassire Delwa Koumakoye, spokesman of the Coalition]

[Text] By putting in place a second rate government at his service, President Deby intentionally overlooked the real Chadian problem and by so doing, chose to regain the privileges he had lost at the expense of national unity. His government, just like the previous one, is deprived of all means of executing its policies, and therefore seeks to finish the liquidation of Chad which is already in progress. Furthermore, the clashes in the Lake area, Dera, in Mayo Kebbi, Ouaddai, and so on, over which the authorities have kept a guilty silence enabling them to hide from the facts, go to show that the Chadian problem is essentially political and not (?economic).

There is the need to respond to the refusal of dialogue by the president who still believes in the force of arms again. In the face of this threat to annihilate Chad, which has already resulted in the [words indistinct], general insecurity and social discontent, the Coalition of Democratic Opposition Parties of Chad draws President's Deby's attention to the seriousness of the obvious deterioration in the situation for which he will have to personally assume responsibility.

It reiterates its demand for the immediate formation of a real government of consensus, led by a personality of the Coalition of Democratic Opposition Parties of Chad in order to peacefully prepare for the (?sovereign) national conference.

It calls on the friendly countries of Chad to suspend their aid until the advent of a government of national salvation. This is not only meant to put pressure on President Deby in order to make him listen to reason, but also to ensure, above all, that such aid is not used for other purposes.

It once more calls on the Chadian people to be vigilant and prudent in the face of President Deby's (?deliberate) machination to divert national and international opinion from the real problems of the moment.

#### **Rwanda**

#### **Defense Minister Tours Byumba 11 Jun**

*EA1206220492 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 0430 GMT 12 Jun 92*

[Text] James Gasana, the minister of defense, accompanied by Colonel Nsabimana, the army chief of staff, yesterday afternoon visited the Byumba operational sector. The sector commander, Lt. Col. Rwamanwa, briefed them on the field situation. According to him, the Rwandan Armed Forces are prevailing and are determined to push back the enemy beyond our borders. The enemy is retreating, a Defense Ministry communique stressed.

During the visit, the minister of defense also met the Catholic and Anglican bishops of the Byumba Diocese. They agreed on the need for regular meetings between the administrative and religious authorities to carry out

concerted and coordinated actions for the welfare of the population. The minister of defense and Bishops Ruzindana and Rwaje visited the Byumba Social School.

#### **New Army Appointments Made; Currency Devalued**

*EA110614569? Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale  
de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1115 GMT  
10 Jun 92*

[Excerpt] The Council of Ministers met at the Hotel du Centre Juliet yesterday under the chairmanship of the prime minister, Dr. Dismas Nsengiyaremye. On the agenda was a bill on the modification of the income tax law and second, on economic recovery measures in line with the structural adjustment program and the security problem.

Before starting debates on these items, the Council was informed about the situation prevailing in Byumba Prefecture where the Rwandan Army continues to face the enemy Rwandan Patriotic Front rebels.

In line with the implementation of the government program, the following changes were made: Colonel Nsabimana was appointed chief of staff of the Rwandan Army; Colonel Ndindiliyimana was appointed colonel of the Gendarmerie; Colonel (Rusatira) was appointed commander of the advanced military school; Colonel Gatsinzi remains head of the noncommissioned officers' school; Colonel Gasake was appointed director general of administrative and judicial affairs in the Ministry of Defense; Major Kayumba was appointed director general of financial services in the Ministry of Defense. Colonel Munyengango was appointed director general of veterans and social affairs in the Ministry of Defense; Colonel Rutayisire was appointed director general of the state's external security; Colonel Bagosora benefited from a career extension of one year and was appointed director in the Ministry of Defense; Colonel Nshizirungu

also benefited from a career extension of one year and was appointed adviser to the prime minister on defense and security matters.

Finally, also in accordance with the government program, the Council decided that the following officers be retired: Colonels Laurent Serubuga, Bonaventure Buregeya, Pierre Celestin (Rwagafilita), Pontien Hakizimana, (Ngayisheranya), and Epimac Ruhasha. The Council of Ministers thanked the Army officers for the unwavering accomplishment of the missions entrusted to them to date.

Concerning the bill on the modification of the income tax law, the Council noted that it was aimed at correcting some shortcomings noted in the implementation of the 2 June 1964 income tax law. The scheme proposes a reduction in professional tax on remuneration, something which had been described as confiscatory by Rwandan tax experts. The reduction proposal was adopted by the Council of Ministers, which decided to send the bill to Parliament for final approval.

Concerning agreements between the Rwandan Government and institutions which [word indistinct] the structural adjustment program, the Council took some measures aimed at revamping the economy. The main measures adopted by the Council of Ministers are the following: an increase in the consumer prices of beer and cigarettes; the establishment of an open system for issuing import licenses and canceling export licenses; revision of the recovery mode of [word indistinct] in order to ensure maximum revenues; devaluation of the national currency by 15 percent in terms of foreign currency, and 17.6 percent in terms of the Rwandan franc; reduction in the credit rate on deposits of one year and above of the national bank rediscount rate to the maximum debit rate. [sentence as heard] The Council of Ministers rejected a proposal by creditors to reduce the producer price for coffee, and it also rejected their proposal for the cancellation of the 3-percent annual salary increment. [passage omitted]

**Kenya****God's Oppressed Army Claims Nairobi Bombing***EA1306140592 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English  
13 June 92 pp 1, 2*

[By Ken Opala and Maguta Kimenia: "City Bomb Blast Kills Hotel Worker"]

[Excerpts] A pipe bomb planted in a Nairobi bar's toilet killed a cleaner and injured at least four other men last night [12 June].

The middle-aged man, Mr. Muhoro Maina, an employee of Eureka bar in Nairobi's Tom Mboya Street took the full force of the explosion as he tried to trace the source of smoke he had noticed in the bar.

Moments after the blast - at about 7.30 pm - a man identifying himself as a member of God's Oppressed Army (GOA) telephoned newspaper offices to claim responsibility.

He repeated the so-called Army's earlier demands for the release of political prisoners, the cessation of politically motivated tribal clashes, the disbanding of the youth for KANU [Kenya African National Union]'92, "because it is a military force composed of former Kenya Army soldiers and others trained in Romania," among others.

He added that from now on, the "Army" would "go for the rich who have tummies while other Kenyans are hungry," the Nairobi shop-owners who had "formed a private army" to evict hawkers from the city center and "the Kalenjin warriors".

The spokesman, who also demanded the registration of the Islamic Party of Kenya (IPK), said that his group's "job had just started". [passage omitted]

The 7.10 pm explosion shook the entire building, which also houses the Hotel Ambassadeur, sending the bar's patrons fleeing for safety. A number of patrons sustained cuts when bottles of beer and glass broke in the stampede from the crowded bar.

When the "DAILY NATION" visited the scene at 8 pm, Mr. Maina's body still lay in the toilet, covered by splintered timber. Police, led by the officer commanding police division central, had cordoned off the area.

**IPK Denies Link***EA1406063092 Nairobi KTN Television in English  
1600 GMT 13 Jun 92*

[Text] The unregistered Islamic Party of Kenya [IPK], today denied any links whatsoever with last night's city bomb at the Eureka Bar that claimed one life and injured four other people. The party was reacting to reports that imply that a caller, who claimed responsibility over the bomb blast, had said that the failure to register the IPK was one of the reasons for the bomb blast. Party Secretary General Abdulrahman Wandati said that his party

did not condone any acts of violence and would seek party registration in a peaceful manner.

**Amendment Bill Seeks To Limit Presidential Term***EA1106172092 Nairobi KNA in English 1925 GMT  
10 June 92*

[Text] Nairobi, 10 Jun (KNA)—A constitutional amendment bill published on Tuesday [9 June] stipulates that a successful presidential candidate should receive "the minimum of the twenty-five percent of the valid votes cast in at least five of the eight provinces".

Other requirements contained in the new constitutional amendment for the election procedures for the presidential election also restricts a person elected as president to not more than two terms. The bill also seeks to have the president's salary and allowance "determined by a resolution of the national assembly." The bill states that the person holding the post of president would not be permitted to hold any other public office, an office of profit making, and is also barred from holding a professional or labor organization office.

According to Attorney General Amos Wako, the objective of the bill is, among other things, to limit the terms of office of the president to two terms of five years each.

The bill further seeks to extend the function of the electoral commission to include the direction and supervision of local government elections. Parliament, according to Mr. Wako, would be empowered to confer on the high court "to take provisions for legal aid where substantial allegations of infringement of human rights under the Constitution have been made. [no end quotation mark as received]

The attorney general is expected to table the bill any time in Parliament. In the meantime, high placed officers at Parliament said the bill was timely and makes a "catch" for presidential candidates who originally thought that they would be elected to post purely because of their tribal majority.

**Saitoti Denies Claims of Promoting Tribal Clashes***EA1406092092 Nairobi KNA in English 1406 GMT  
13 June 92*

[Excerpts] Nairobi, 13 Jun (KNA)—The vice president and minister for finance, Professor George Saitoti, today dismissed as baseless and without foundation a report by the inter-party task force linking his name with the tribal clashes that recently rocked some parts of the country. Among other accusations leveled at the vice president by the force was that his farm in Molo area [Rift Valley Province] had served as a sanctuary for the so called "Kalenjin warriors".

Prof. Saitoti, while briefing the press in his office today, regretted that his name had been again drawn into some



disrepute and termed the allegation as both strange and malicious. The vice president wondered how he could have offered his farm for criminal activities [and said] that the home of this farm of a vice president was so public that nothing suspicious could take place there without being monitored by the neighbors.

Prof. Saitoti underlined that it would be a height of absurd folly for him to be involved with any scheme aimed to liquidate any Kenyan, saying he would have nothing to gain and everything to lose.

The vice president said that his farm had instead served to assist freeing displaced Kenyans, notwithstanding their tribe, from the trouble areas in Molo. He observed that his workers consisted of Kikuyus among others, and they would have raised [the] alarm if the so-called Kalenjin warriors had been harbored there to attack them.

He expressed concern that people of high integrity, including clergy, could have appended their signatures in such an unfounded and washy report.

[The] vice president argued that the report was intended to depict him as one with a deep seated hatred towards the Kikuyus. He said that his wife is a Kikuyu and as such if he had any problems with the tribe his wife would have been the first to go.

Prof. Saitoti said that the scheme is targeted to alienate the Kikuyu who formed the bigger chunk of voters in Ngong [near Nairobi] and warned that it would not work since all Ngong people know him better, since he had lived with them all his life.

The vice president further said that there had been attempts to drive a wedge against the Kikuyus and the Maasais and again said the play was futile since the two tribes had a lot in common, including intermarriages. He said that tribalism has never been his way of doing things, adding that it is primitive and archaic. He said his public career would vindicate him as an enlightened person with [an] international outlook and [that he] has no time for tribal bias. The vice president emphasized that [the] time has come when leaders of all shades subordinated their personal ambitions to sovereign matters of their nation.

He said that he had never harbored any warriors at any time on his farm and challenged anybody wishing to go to his farm and carry interviews with his workers and the neighbors to ascertain the truth. [passage omitted]

The vice president accused the opposition of looking for short cuts to accede to power instead of fighting constitutionally. He called on them to have faith in the power of the ballot box.

#### **Inquiry Ordered Into Voter Registration Process**

*EA1206183092 Nairobi KTN Television in English  
1000 GMT 12 Jun 92*

[Text] Investigations into acts of restraining the voter registration exercise of certain persons in Narok District and their incitement into violence have commenced, the attorney general, Amos Wako, announced today. Indirectly referring to an incident in which three people are reported to have been killed in Narok, Wako said that he had been assured by the police commissioner and the CID [Criminal Investigation Department] director that the investigations have commenced.

The attorney general, in a statement, also revealed that the sentence on those who devise tricks or deceive for the purpose of preventing a person to be registered as a voter will soon be increased if Parliament passes a bill to be tabled in Parliament soon. Wako pointed out that the Constitution of Kenya provided that any person who had lived in an area for five months in the 12 months preceding voter registration was entitled to register as a voter in that constituency. Wako said that the Constitution did not recognize tribe, ethnic grouping, or race as a requirement for registration as a voter in any constituency.

#### **Police Impound Copies of SOCIETY Magazine**

*EA1406192392 Nairobi KTN Television in English  
1600 GMT 14 Jun 92*

[Text] A contingent of 20 policemen today impounded 20,000 copies of next week's issue of SOCIETY magazine from its Westlands premises. SOCIETY managing editor, Blamuel Njururi, told KTN the policemen did not produce a court injunction. About 50 policemen also impounded 30,000 copies of one of the magazine's editions of January this year. Njururi said he saw no reason for their action this time.

[Begin Njururi recording] We were not publishing anything that was sensitive, in that our cover story was analysis of the situation in Northeastern Province, the security situation which continues to deteriorate, particularly with the influx of refugees from across the border from Somalia and Ethiopia. The analysis also included the current state of famine which is claiming lives there and we were just running a synopsis of what has actually been said to be happening there.

The only speculation I could venture into as to why the police action was deemed necessary is purely to harass SOCIETY, to harass the press section that is conceived to be, or taken to be, within the opposition or supporting the general sweep for change in the country and more so, as far as SOCIETY is concerned, to kind of harass us financially so that we may not be able to continue our production and more so when we have a court hearing down in Mombasa where we have to travel almost every other weekend. [end recording]

## Somalia

### Mahdi Reviews Country's Situation in Message

EA1206063092 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu  
in Somali 0445 GMT 11 June 92

[Excerpts] Mr. Ali Mahdi Muhammad, president of the Somali Republic, sent greetings this morning to world Muslims in general and to the Somali people in particular, wherever they may be, on the occasion of 'Id al-Adha, which is being observed today.

Addressing the Somali people through the media, the president of the Somali Republic talked at length about the country's current political, economic, and social issues as well as the outcome of the civil wars and the government's plan to bring the various sectors of society together. Mr. Ali Mahdi, the president of the Somali people, said the interim government emphasized the need for a national reconciliation conference whereby all Somali organizations could hold talks and cooperate on the basis of justice and a democratic system. He said this would be a rare opportunity which could benefit the organizations and all Somali people. [passage omitted]

Mr. Ali Mahdi Muhammad, the president of the Somali Republic, made it clear that the interim government's current policy was to work toward the goal of attaining lasting peace and stability for the Somali people as well as involving the people in a regional administration system based on justice, whereby local people were allowed to form interim regional administrations.

Talking about the government's appeal regarding the deployment of the UN peacekeeping force in the country, the president of the Republic said the government had demonstrated to the United Nations, the world, and the Somali masses that it would not be possible to make humanitarian supplies available to the affected Somali people without the UN peacekeeping force. He pointed out that this move was not meant to change Somali culture or advocate occupation. As Somalia is a UN member country, it has every right to appeal to the United Nations and its desires should be taken into account. Help should be given to deal with Somalia's problems and to effect this, a peacekeeping force, which would embark on a task of providing relief aid to the needy, should be deployed in the country. Mr. Ali Mahdi Muhammad, president of the Somali Republic, said it was important to agree that looting [words indistinct] Mogadishu airport and port, saying that relief agencies and the Somali people knew that [words indistinct] armed bandits and senseless people should be prevented from looting [word indistinct] aid meant for the needy.

Commenting on the situation in the northern regions, the president said he was happy that the recent problems which led to the closure of Berbera port were being sorted out through dialogue and understanding. He reminded leaders, politicians, (intellectuals), the Army, and those forces who sacrificed their lives and material

for the struggle that took place in northern regions, to be vigilant against civil war. He appealed to the Somali National Movement to fully participate in the third national reconciliation conference which the interim government has already announced.

He said conference participants would hold joint talks about Somali affairs and the country's actual situation. The president told all Somali masses and fronts and organizations that the following issues should be tackled before the national reconciliation conference is held and that every sort of hostility in the Somali Republic should be brought to an end and a full and lasting general cease-fire should be implemented. The president also said Somalia's policies should be based on pacification and reconciliation at the district and national levels and that before a third national reconciliation conference is held, interim regional administrations should be introduced in all regions and districts of the country.

The president also said an agreement has to be reached about sending a UN peacekeeping force which will enable relief aid to reach the affected people. Sending a UN force would also be helpful in other UN programs such as exchanging food for arms, which will help solve the weapons proliferation problem and would also make it possible for firearms to be collected without using force.

On foreign policy the president said our neighboring countries, especially Djibouti, Kenya, and Ethiopia, were faced with refugee and [word indistinct] problem during the struggle against dictator Siad Barre and the civil wars. He pointed that he told Kenya in particular that neither the government nor the Somali people had attacked it, saying that there was fighting which is not needed now in Somali regions bordering Kenya such as Gedo and Jubbada Hoose.

The president said he was aware of the great refugee burden Kenya had to bear, and thanked the Kenyan Government for the humanitarian care it was providing for Somali refugees.

The president went on to say that the Somali Government welcomed the good neighborliness and cooperation between the two countries of Somalia and Ethiopia and their peoples and thanked the Ethiopian people for their assistance in the chasing away the dictator Barre and for giving sanctuary and care to Somali refugees. He said the Somali Government welcomed every effort aimed at resolving the current problems in Somalia. He added that the Somali Government was ready to [words indistinct] by democratic forces of the two peoples to establish relations of cooperation in the Horn of Africa region.

Finally, Mr. Ali Mahdi Muhammad, the president of the Somali people, on behalf of the government, people, and himself, thanked Dr. Butrus-Ghali, other regional organizations, such as the Arab League, the OAU and the Islamic Conference Organization, relief organizations, and those governments which have helped in providing humanitarian aid and national reconciliation.

### Meets UN Official

*EA1206160092 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 0445 GMT 11 Jun 92*

[Text] Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed, president of the Somali Republic received Mr. Mohamed Sahnun, the UN special representative to Somalia who arrived in Mogadishu yesterday afternoon, in his office. During the reception ceremony, the president and Mr. Sahnun jointly raised several issues connected with finding a lasting solution to the civil wars in Somalia and on providing the affected people with assistance. Mr. Mahdi briefed Mr. Sahnun on the government's plan for maintaining peace, saying the government has taken an important step to restore peace by forming a force that would combat bandits. Mr. Mahdi also made it clear that the force has already done great work in accomplishing this.

Mr. Mahdi went on to say that the government, taking into consideration the interests of the Somali people, was appealing for the convening of a third national reconciliation conference with a view to bringing an end to conflicts and fighting among the Somali people.

In order to help the affected people by providing them with relief food, the president said it was imperative to send in UN forces. He made it clear that this was the Somali people's desire, given that the government and people have realized that the only way of extending relief aid to the needy was by sending in those forces.

Speaking for his part, Ambassador Sahnun thanked the president for shouldering the responsibility of restoring peace. He briefed the president about his different visits to countries and its outcome, making it clear that the world, particularly friendly countries, were ready to bring massive aid and come to Somalia to participate in the work of reconstructing the country. He said, however, that they were concerned about the lack of peace and that unless peace was restored they would not come. Mr. Sahnun, the special envoy, said he would continue his efforts so as to attain a lasting solution to the Somali case. He stressed [words indistinct] a program aimed at improving peace.

### Prime Minister Ghalib Ends 'Self-Exile' in UAE

*EA1206171092 Paris AFP in English 0704 GMT 12 Jun 92*

[Text] Abu Dhabi, June 12 (AFP)—Somali Prime Minister Omar Arteh Ghalib left the United Arab Emirates [UAE] after a stay of more than one month, the official UAE news agency WAM reported Friday. It said Omar Arteh left late Thursday [11 June] after talks on ending the civil war in Somalia but gave no details on his destination.

Omar Arteh has been in self-exile for more than six months, which diplomats attributed to fear of his rival, General Mohamed Farah Aidid, whose forces control most of the Somali capital Mogadishu.

Before leaving the UAE, Omar Arteh told the semi-official daily Emirates News he would go to his hometown of Hargeysa in northern Somalia in a bid to persuade its leaders to join negotiations on the future of the impoverished Horn of Africa nation.

The north announced its independence last year after the ouster of long-serving president Mohammad Siad Barre.

The Somali premier had said earlier this week he would travel to the north to persuade its leaders to join peace negotiations to determine the future of his country.

Omar Arteh was named prime minister by Barre just before he fled the capital and kept on by President Ali Mahdi Mohamed, but later fled into months of self-imposed exile.

### Aidid Forces Blamed for 'Hijacking' Ship

*EA1306202392 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 1700 GMT 13 Jun 92*

[Text] A statement released by the Ministry of Maritime Transport and Ports has disclosed that armed members of the Southern Mogadishu Army [referring to Mohamed Farah Aidid's forces] have hijacked a cargo ship that docked at Mogadishu Port at 10:00 this morning.

There were civilians, women and children, and huge individual cargoes on board when the hijacking took place.

The whereabouts of the ship, owned by (Beder) Company, have not yet been established. This state of affairs, characterized by agony and concern, showed clearly that no one could guarantee security at the port, given that this was the third time such an incident has occurred. For this reason, it is imperative that a UN peacekeeping force be brought to Mogadishu port.

The statement reiterated the interim government's appeal regarding the indispensability of a UN peacekeeping force in view of the government's concern at the failure to smoothly distribute humanitarian supplies and maintain the port's reputation and the security of maritime transport.

### USC Chairman Calls for National Conference

*EA1306082592 Mogadishu Radio Mogadishu in Somali 1700 GMT 12 Jun 92*

[Text] The United Somali Congress [USC] chairman, on behalf of the executive committee, the central committee, and himself, has sent greetings to the whole Islamic world and to the Somali people in particular on the occasion of 'Id al-Kebir.

Speaking on the internal situation, Mr. Mohamed Farah Aidid, the USC chairman, said the Somali people had attained a historic victory after the Somali Liberation Army [SLA], drawn from the USC, the Somali Patriotic Movement, the Somali Democratic Movement, and the Southern Somali National Movement had succeeded in ousting the bloodsucker Siad Barre and his cronies from



the country. The chairman said it was our hope that the people will be free from the problems created by Siad Barre, who was a stumbling block to peace and stability in the region.

The Somali people are experiencing a difficult situation, which they had never seen: economic destruction, civil war, displacement, hunger, and starvation. We appeal to the Islamic and world communities as well as international organizations to come to the aid of the Somali people who are actually in need of their assistance. The USC welcomes and calls for the convening of a national reconciliation conference and the formation of a coalition government, said the chairman.

On foreign affairs, Mohamed Farah Aidid said the USC had pledged, and was now ready to play, a major role in the maintenance of stability in the Horn of Africa and to coexist with neighboring countries in a spirit of good neighborliness. There is a need to pacify the peoples of the region. The USC chairman appealed to the neighboring countries to help restore peace in the region, which was the responsibility of all. I appeal to international and regional organizations, the chairman said, to help in the reconciliation and convening of a national conference. Finally, the chairman wished that God will enable the Somali people to attain peace and prosperity by this time next year.

### **SADF Confirms Call-Up During ANC Mass Action**

*MB1206171892 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1707 GMT 12 Jun 92*

[Text] Pretoria June 12 SAPA—The South African Defence Force [SADF] has confirmed Citizen Force and Commando Force members have been placed on stand-by in time for the African National Congress' [ANC] mass action plans next week.

"Citizen Force and Commando elements are being called up, or are being placed on stand-by in certain specific areas," SADF spokesman Col John Rolt told SAPA.

He explained that the step had been taken in order to put the SADF in a position to support the police where and when necessary during the coming weeks in maintaining peace, stability, and law and order.

The call-up decision followed ANC-COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] threats of imminent mass action to protest against the failure of Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] II to install an interim government.

"For security reasons" Col Rolt declined to divulge any information relating to call-up areas or troop strengths.

### **ANC Sees Declaration of 'War'**

*MB1306115192 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1013 GMT 13 Jun 92*

[SAPA PR wire service issued by the African National Congress, ANC, in Johannesburg on 13 June: "ANC Press Statement on SADF [South African Defense Force] Call-Up"]

[Text] The De Klerk government, rocked by massive corruption, proof of police and military involvement in the murder of activists and a complete failure to protect the lives and property of all South Africans, wants to return to rule by the old ways of coercion and repression. The announcement that the SADF has been placed on standby to deal with peaceful protests amounts to declaring open war against the people.

Rather than participating with sincerity in the negotiation process, De Klerk and his ministers choose to rely on propaganda and brute force. Instead of guaranteeing the protection of people whose only means to make their views known is to vote with their feet, De Klerk and his colleagues are identifying them as the enemy. Could it be that this is what De Klerk's remarks, to the effect that his government had long-standing contingency plans to deal with the campaign, were meant to convey?

The attitude displayed by the government is in marked contrast to its lenience towards the mass action of armed vigilantes, who have time without number been permitted to parade through the streets with their weapons, leaving death and destruction in their wake.

The entire social fabric of our society is disintegrating, and all the resources of our country are required to stop the rot. Instead this National Party government buries its head in the sand and pretends nothing is wrong.

The regime seeks to put the onus for the prevailing murder, mayhem and chaos on the ANC, and blame mass action for the country's problems. The minister of law and order advised the ANC that there were clear threats against anyone who participated in mass action, and the police would not be in a position to protect the people.

There can be no question that the mobilisation of the SADF is intended to intimidate the disenfranchised majority with a massive display of force. The people of South Africa and the international community will hold De Klerk and his ministers responsible for any loss of life or injuries that occur. The people of South Africa have the undisputed right to demonstrate their opposition to government policies and practices that they find unacceptable. No amount of defence force units will alter that.

The De Klerk government has chosen to interpret the massive "yes" vote during the referendum as an endorsement of the status quo. As a result it has a posture of intransigence. Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] II did not deadlock over percentages: The core of the problem was whether or not there would be democratic change or white minority veto powers. People can no longer tolerate state-sponsored murder, the violence, the poverty, the high food prices, and the abuse and misuse of taxpayers money by a corrupt and illegitimate regime.

The ANC has put forward very simple, basic demands that we move forward rapidly to an interim government of national unity. This is the only answer. Failure to do so only serves to deepen the crisis facing our country and all its people. Issued by: the Department of Information and Publicity, P.O. Box 61884, Marshalltown 2107, Johannesburg.

### **CP Supports Call-Up**

*MB1306123792 Johannesburg South African  
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English  
1100 GMT 13 Jun 92*

[Text] The Conservative Party [CP] has spoken out in support of the general call-up, placing members of the Citizen Force and Commandos on standby for the ANC [African National Congress] and COSATU's [Congress of South African Trade Unions] planned mass action. The defense force announced yesterday that thousands of people have been called up to assist the police if necessary during the planned mass action. The CP spokesman on defense, Dr. Willie Snyman, appealed to the command structure of the Defense Force to be employed primarily to protect home and family against any possible threat. He said this SADF [South African Defense Force] action supported the CP's view that the

ANC's armed wing should not be incorporated into the Defense Force, because in a situation such as the planned mass action, the force would be divided and would not operate effectively.

#### ANC, Government Hold 'Last-Minute' Talks

MB1406110092 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR  
in English 14 Jun 92 p 4

[Report by David Breier: "Iron-Fist' Confrontation"]

[Text] Relations between Government and ANC [African National Congress] plunged further this weekend as they condemned each other for mobilising their forces.

The flurry of attacks came in the midst of last-minute bilateral talks between the two sides with weekend to break the deadlock at Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa]. But there was little hope that the talks would succeed in defusing tensions.

The ANC angrily denounced the Government's call-up of Citizen Force and Commando reserves, saying the action amounted to "declaring open war against the people".

And Minister of Constitutional Development Roelf Meyer attacked ANC president Nelson Mandela for suggesting that ANC mass action was justified because the Government was clinging to power.

Meyer categorically denied this charge and said the Government was always prepared to negotiate, but not to allow itself to be threatened. Government wanted negotiations to succeed—but not at the cost of basic principles.

Government wanted power-sharing, recognition of regional interests and maintenance of order.

"There can be no doubt that the ANC's only goal is taking over power. The organisation wants to use mass action for this purpose, and it is just as unacceptable as the armed struggle," he said.

Nevertheless, in spite of the acrimony, Government and the ANC are talking. They do so as Government sources warn that if the situation "gets out of hand" the re-introduction of a State of Emergency is considered an option.

Thousands of Citizen Force members are being called up to bolster the security forces, and some have been notified by telegram that they should regard the situation as "a possible emergency".

The ANC plans 70 meetings on Tuesday to commemorate the June 16 Soweto uprising in 1976 and to lay the foundation for "unprecedented mass action" later. Nelson Mandela will announce details at an Orlando Stadium rally on Tuesday.

The campaign also threatens to create tensions between the ANC alliance and organisations who have rejected the mass action call. Both AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization] and the PAC [Pan Africanist Congress] are boycotting

Codesa and therefore spurn any bid to use mass action to put pressure on Government at Codesa. The Inkatha Freedom Party rejects the use of mass action.

The PAC said in a statement it "will not be party to mass action designed to breath life into the discredited Codesa, which is nothing more than a mechanism to build a Berlin Wall around white privilege and erect barbed wire around the aspirations of the oppressed".

Government and ANC have both put in top negotiators. The government team includes Dawie de Villiers, Roelf Meyer and Tertius Delpot while the ANC team includes Thabo Mbeki and Cyril Ramaphosa.

#### Mass Action Still Planned

MB1506072392 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0620 GMT 15 Jun 92

[By Pierre Claassen, political correspondent]

[Text] Cape Town June 15 SAPA—The Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] Management Committee meets on Monday with a firm undertaking by the government and the ANC [African National Congress] to try and salvage the deadlocked situation in Working Group II.

The agreement was reached during bilateral talks held at Jan Smuts Airport on Saturday, but was not enough to ward off the ANC alliance's mass action planned for Tuesday [16 June].

The threatened action, the start of a sustained "protest war" to unseat the government, is expected to make progress difficult but there is a glimmer of hope that a protracted confrontation may now be averted.

A senior government source said on Monday morning there was tacit agreement between the government and the ANC that they would look afresh at the deadlock in Working Group 2 [WG2], which involves constitutional principles and which derailed the Codesa II plenary last month. Direct talks on the stalled issues would be resumed, hopefully immediately.

The airport talks on Saturday made no progress in persuading the ANC to desist in their plans for mass action, the source said. However there was agreement that WG2 or a technical committee would re-open negotiations with a view to removing the difficulties on which the talks had deadlocked.

These include the percentages needed for amending the structures, powers duties and functions of regional authorities and a deadlock-breaking mechanism for disagreements reached in the process of drafting a final constitution.

The new efforts will be based on documented agreements already reached by WG2 and attempts will be made to modify these into mutually acceptable form.

Government and National Party sources said that although there was no chance of the ANC calling off its mass action plans, there was a possibility that these would be moderated to mobilise token demonstrations rather than full-blown street action. It was also possible that if progress was made in WG2, that the full campaign would be called off.

However at present it appeared that the ANC and its allies were intent on pursuing its action plan through to what it called "Exit Gate"—the forced abdication of the government.

This strategy had been mooted at Codesa II by the SACP [South African Communist Party] and articulated by the Transkei leader, Maj General Bantu Holomisa, who challenged the government to "take your bags and go."

The South African Communist Party leader and ANC campaign coordinator Mr. Ronnie Kasrils gave details of the four-phase plan, culminating in a general strike, to a Sunday newspaper at the weekend. The campaign includes occupations, sit-ins, marches, boycotts, acts of disobedience and disruption of bureaucratic machinery to the point of public sector break-down.

It is expected that the government will give its official reaction to the planned campaign soon.

The Management Committee meets at 9AM and is expected to sit throughout the day.

### **'Widened' Chasm Seen**

*MB1506120592 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English  
1100 GMT 15 Jun 92*

[Text] On the eve of the planned mass action by the ANC [African National Congress], it appears that the political parties involved at Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] are taking a harder line toward one another.

In spite of the bilateral talks between the ANC and the government at the weekend about the impasse at Codesa, the chasm between the two parties appears to have widened. Spokesmen for both groups said this morning that little progress had been made. The Management Committee of Codesa will meet today to discuss the reconstitution of the Daily Management Committee.

Our political news staff reports that the government and its partners apparently want to change the chairmanship of the Daily Management Committee and have proposed that a panel of four chairmen be appointed and that the chairman should be rotated. However, the ANC alliance wants to maintain the status quo, and is in favor of the retention of the previous chairman, Mr. Pravin Gordhan of the Natal Indian Congress, which forms part of the ANC alliance.

At this morning's Management Committee meeting, the government proposed that the issue of mass action be added to the day's agenda. Our political news staff reports that mass action is to be discussed as a matter influencing the negotiating process at Codesa.

The National Party [NP] says that the ANC and its allies are resorting to mass action because they are scared to subject themselves to the normal democratic processes in the country. The four provincial leaders of the NP said in a statement that mass action was being used by the ANC alliance in an attempt to achieve what it failed to do through negotiations—namely, a take-over of power.

### **Mass Action on Agenda**

*MB1506130492 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1233 GMT 15 Jun 92*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg June 15 SAPA—The government has put the African National Congress' [ANC] mass action campaign on the agenda for Monday's meeting of the Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] Management Committee (MC).

This reportedly followed a call by the ANC alliance in the MC to debate the issue of controversial legislation currently before parliament.

The ANC-alliance is arguing this legislation is affecting the negotiation process, and wants a moratorium placed [on] it. The proposed legislation includes a bill to widen the powers of security agents to tap phones, bug rooms and open mail; the Defence Amendment Bill; and legislation which would affect provincial and local government.

The two issues are expected to be debated by the MC later on Monday afternoon.

Earlier, the MC was unable to agree on the size and composition of the Codesa Daily Management Committee [DMC], and decided to discuss it again after lunch.

While it did agree in principle to a SA [South African] Communist Party proposal that the public should have more access to Codesa proceedings, it was unable to decide how to go about this.

If the MC manages to establish the DMC on Monday, the DMC will tackle the issue. Otherwise a committee will be set up to deal with it.

The MC is reportedly divided between two proposals:

—Allowing the media to attend all Codesa proceedings, as proposed by the ANC alliance, or;



—A government/Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] proposal only to open those proceedings dealing with report-backs. The government/IFP argues this would prevent parties "playing to the gallery".

The MC is also scheduled to discuss the crucial issue of a constitution-making body, which deadlocked Codesa II in May. However, members of the MC have said there cannot be a breakthrough on the issue before there has been progress in bilateral meetings.

A government spokesman said earlier there was a possibility that either the government or National Party would make public a deadlock breaking mechanism proposal on Monday.

### Police Launch Publicity Campaign on Mass Action

MB1306102592 Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR  
in English 13 Jun 92 pp 1, 2

[Report by Kaizer Nyatumba and Peter Fabricius:  
"Protests: Troops on Alert"]

[Text] Defence force units have been put on standby and the rest of the country is bracing itself for a return to the confrontational politics of the past when mass action "on an unprecedented scale" hits the streets next week.

The African National Congress [ANC] says "Super Tuesday" [16 June] will serve as the launching pad for the biggest protest campaign ever mounted in South Africa. ANC president Nelson Mandela said the purpose of the campaign was to "ensure democracy in our lifetime".

The SADF [South Africa Defence Force] has confirmed that Citizen Force and Commando members have been placed on standby in response to the ANC's mass action campaign.

Citizen Force and Commando elements were being called up, or being placed on standby in certain areas, SADF spokesman Colonel John Rolt said.

The ANC and its allies plan to hold more than 70 rallies involving at least a million people to protest against what it describes as government intransigence in constitutional negotiations.

Mandela said the ANC would have preferred to negotiate solutions to problems encountered at Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa], but negotiations had reached a dead-end and mass action was the only option.

"We regret that mass action will impact on the economy. But the economy is so mismanaged, it can't be damaged further," he said. "The Government hasn't responded to our compromises and we have no alternative but to resort to the power we have—mass action."

In another development, the South African Police will tomorrow launch a countrywide publicity campaign urging participants in the mass action protests not to resort to violence.

In last year's general strike against VAT [value added tax], an estimated 100 people died violently. The police publicity campaign is part of a comprehensive contingency plan which the SAP [South African Police] has drawn up to deal with mass action. President de Klerk referred to the plan—details of which the SAP refused to divulge—during his recent tour of Russia, Japan and Singapore. At that time he condemned mass action as "unpatriotic".

The SAP's plan is believed to entail the deployment and reinforcement of police forces at expected trouble-spots.

ANC sources yesterday told SATURDAY STAR that details of the mass action would be announced at a rally to be addressed by Mandela at the Orlando Stadium in Soweto on Tuesday.

The sources said Mandela would lead a march from Ikhwezi Station to Orlando West, where a memorial stone would be unveiled, before addressing the main rally. He is also expected to make major announcements following the ANC's three-day national executive committee at a secret venue in Johannesburg this week.

The sources said the leadership of the ANC-SACP [South African Communist Party]-COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] alliance had met on Thursday to consider possible courses of action if no progress was made in negotiations by the end of June, and Mandela would announce the decisions taken.

The SAP's newly formed 7,500-man Internal Stability Unit, especially established to counter political unrest and violence, is expected to be the core of the SAP's standby force.

Advertisements will appear in black newspapers tomorrow and thousands of pamphlets will be distributed in townships over the next few days showing graphic photographs of the victim of a necklacing murder and a peaceful march led by American civil rights leader Dr Martin Luther King.

The caption is "Mass action, what is it to be? This (the necklacing) or ...' (the peaceful protest)?"

The message of the advertisements and pamphlets is that "the SAP stands for legal, peaceful and non-disruptive actions". They read: "Should you choose mass action, please:

- Make sure it is legal and peaceful.
- Exercise your democratic rights responsibly.
- Do not violate the rights of others.
- Avoid all actions which could result in violence."

Law and order Ministry spokesman Major-General Leon Mellet yesterday said the message was non-political. The SAP, he said, was not opposed to peaceful protest, but felt it had a duty to try to ensure that if it happened, it remained peaceful. "If not, it is the police who have to step in to try to restore peace."

Pamphlets will also be distributed appealing to township residents to report intimidation to the police. Key distribution points will include railway stations.

### ANC Criticizes Campaign

MB1506075092 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0720 GMT 15 Jun 92

[SAPA PR wire service issued by the African National Congress: "RE: Police Ads and Mass Action"]

[Text] For the police to demonstrate, once again, their partiality by entering into the political arena with advertisements linking mass action with violence is perhaps to be expected. For all the hype and lip-service around the issue of an impartial police force, this is again evidence that it remains a faithful instrument of De Klerk and his party.

That the SAP [South African Police], with its shameful and ongoing record of violence and unlawful actions, should claim Martin Luther King as their model and inspiration is so preposterous as not to warrant a reply. The same applies to the extreme crudeness in the juxtaposition of photographs and the clear intention to distort the concept of mass action by linking it with violence.

But, what does deserve serious attention is the way the SAP shamelessly distorts King's life philosophy and insults his memory in the service of a government that, had they had him in their power, would have gaoled him for his beliefs or even ordered his assassination.

Martin Luther King, in the tradition of Ghandi, was indubitably a man of peace. But central to his philosophy of peaceful direct action was the notion that immoral and unjust laws should be defied and broken; and that the operations of an unjust system should be disrupted. To imply otherwise, as the SAP advertisement does, is to rewrite history. Disruption and illegal action was precisely the reason why so many of King's followers were beaten up, arrested and gaoled in the course of their protests.

It was precisely this philosophy that underpinned our own defiance campaign in 1989 which finally persuaded the NP [National Party] to come to the negotiating table.

It is demonstrably ridiculous for the NP to suggest that the ANC wants to delay or disrupt negotiations through mass action. The reality is that it is the ANC which has tried its utmost to speed up negotiations, while the NP has explicitly admitted that it wants to drag them out for as long as possible.

But the problem goes deeper than that. The reality is that the government and the NP still retain all formal power in South Africa and, in order for democracy - and indeed

Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] - to have any meaning, they have to be persuaded to give this up. We had hoped that they could be persuaded to do so quickly and with as little disruption to our country as possible and, in this process. We believe that we have bent over backwards to accommodate the NP and others who fear democratic rule.

Despite these efforts, it has become clear that the government currently has no intention of being persuaded by argument to give up power at Codesa. Other forms of peaceful pressure will therefore have to be applied to bring this about. This is why the ANC has now decided to embark on a renewed programme of protest.

Without such formal power as the government possesses, we have no choice but to call on the only power at our disposal - the voices of the disenfranchised and oppressed who have waited too long for democracy.

Such peaceful mass action will not lead to instability, indeed we know that the only way we can achieve a peaceful, stable and democratic solution is by continuing to press for an end to the present racist and unjust system of government as soon as possible.

Our programme of peaceful mass action to achieve these aims is not unique or unprecedented. It follows a long and proud tradition - from Ghandi and Martin Luther King to the massive democratic movements in Eastern Europe.

We too have a dream...

Issued by: Allan Boesak, chairperson

For more information contact: Susan de Villiers 448-5651 or 689-2373

### ANC Outlines Mass Action 'Battle Plan'

MB1406103192 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES  
in English 14 Jun 92 pp 1, 2

[Report by Edyth Bulbring and Mike Robertson: "ANC Unveils Battle Plan"]

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] has spelt out details of a four-phase battle plan for mass action aimed at bringing the government to its knees—starting with Tuesday's [16 June] day of protest.

Occupations, sit-ins, marches, boycotts and acts of disobedience and disruption are planned in an escalating campaign dubbed "Operation Exit", which will culminate with an effort to stage a general strike in August.

ANC campaigns co-ordinator Ronnie Kasrils, a Communist Party member, yesterday told the Sunday Times details of the plan adopted by the "alliance"—the ANC, SACP [South African Communist Party], COSATU

[Congress of South African Trade Unions], youth movements and civic organisations. The campaign was condemned yesterday by Constitutional Minister Roelf Meyer as "dangerous, disruptive and with no moral grounds".

As the country girded itself for an extended period of disruption, an SADF [South African Defense Force] spokesman announced on Friday that army reserves were being called up. Yesterday the ANC declared the call-ups amounted to a declaration of war on peaceful protest.

The first phase of the ANC campaign begins on Tuesday with 70 rallies across the country and lasts until June 30—the deadline the alliance has given the government to establish an interim government. Another key date in this period is June 26, when the alliance will present draft legislation, a "Transition to Democracy Act", to "people's assemblies" for approval.

During this first phase, Mr Kasrils said, action will be planned locally and regionally.

If the government ignores the June 30 deadline, the second phase swings into action from July 1.

The focus will be co-ordination of national campaigns. For example, said Mr Kasrils, a day could be decided on when people take to the streets across the country or a week could be identified for certain boycott action.

During the week of the second phase, the alliance will also decide on the date and length of a national strike and stayaway. The middle of August has been proposed.

Phase three would begin with the general strike and stayaway, and intensified civil disobedience. Efforts to target corrupt institutions and bring the government to a standstill would be intensified.

Phase four, dubbed "exit gate", in which the government is supposed to exit from power, begin after the national strike.

The alliance envisages that by this point the pressure that has built up since June 16 will have become unstoppable, and that the numbers involved in campaigns will have swelled to several million.

There is no deadline for the termination of the action. It would be sustained until democracy was won, Mr Kasrils said.

"This kind of action, as demonstrated in Eastern Europe to bring about democracy, was applauded by the West. To deny South Africans the same right to become the handmaidens of democracy would be racist and undemocratic," Mr Kasrils said.

The action would be directed at "snarling up the wheels of government". This could include besieging and occupying government buildings and clogging their telephones and fax machines.

Institutions that have been connected with corruption and hit squads, such as police headquarters, would also

be targets. Mr Kasrils said the people would demand that individuals involved in corruption and murder be brought to justice. Laying siege to prisons to demand the release of political prisoners is also envisaged.

Homeland governments, particularly Ciskei and Bophuthatswana, would also come under pressure. Mass occupation of the casinos has been discussed.

People would be encouraged to boycott products advertised on the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] which the ANC alliance believes should be transformed.

Central to the ANC plan is an appeal to the international community to put pressure on the government to bow to the ANC's demands for rapid movement towards an interim government.

"What needs to be understood is that there is a smooth and a rough road to democracy. The government blocked the smooth road at Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] 2. We must now travel the rough road," Mr Kasrils said yesterday.

The implementation of Operation Exit, adopted at an alliance summit on May 13 and developed at the ANC's policy conference, was discussed at an alliance meeting on Thursday.

Representatives emphasised that all action should be disciplined and peaceful.

Yesterday Constitutional Development Minister Mr Meyer said after a meeting with the ANC that ANC leader Nelson Mandela had twisted the facts to justify mass action in a speech made in Durban on Friday.

It was not true, Mr Meyer said, that the government was clinging to power all costs and that the negotiation process had reached a dead end. The best proof was the meetings that had taken place with the ANC recently.

The government remained committed to negotiations but would not be threatened. It was also untrue, Mr Meyer said, that progress had not been made in negotiations.

"The ANC knows it has reached agreement with the government on a transitional phase in which provision will be made for transitional parliament and a transitional government," he said.

#### Occupation of Government Buildings

MB1506070892 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
0500 GMT 15 Jun 92

[Text] Political leaders have called for discipline and restraint with the ANC [African National Congress] mass action campaign which is only 24 hours away. A key element of the organization's battle plan is to occupy



government buildings. The SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] is reportedly another possible target. Last night the government and ANC were locked in talks to break the deadlock at Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] which sparked the campaign. However, sources say there's little hope of a breakthrough being made that will create room for the ANC to back away from the mass action. Yesterday, ANC leader Nelson Mandela called on supporters to be disciplined when the campaign kicks off tomorrow. Government sources said yesterday security forces are on standby, and thousands of the Citizen [Force] and Commando Reserves have been called up to (?prepare for the action).

**Meyer Says ANC Using 'Misleading Propaganda'**

*MB1306164492 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1630 GMT 13 Jun 92*

[Text] Cape Town June 13 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] has no moral right in calling for a "dangerous and disruptive campaign of mass action", the minister of constitutional development and communication, Mr Roelf Meyer, said on Saturday [13 June].

ANC President Nelson Mandela has distorted the facts in his speech in Durban on Friday in order to gain justification for the mass action campaign, Mr Meyer said in a statement.

"It is just not true that the government wants to cling to power indefinitely or that the negotiation process has ended in an impasse. The government has always been willing to solve differences through negotiations, but will not allow itself to be threatened."

"It is misleading propaganda to say that no headway is being made with negotiations.

"The ANC knows that it has reached full consensus with the government regarding an interim phase in which provision was made for an interim parliament and an interim government."

The sooner negotiations continued on these issues, the sooner the implementation of the agreed mechanisms could proceed, Mr Meyer said.

He added that the ANC was keeping silent about the fact that it had decided before Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] II to embark on the mass action campaign, irrespective of any progress made at that negotiating forum.

The ANC has since then told everyone in its propaganda that it had forced the stalemate at Codesa II.

Mr Meyer said the government's aim was for negotiations to succeed, but not at the cost of giving up on certain principles.

"There should be no doubt that the ANC's sole aim is to take over power. The organisation wants to use the mass

action campaign for this, and it is just as unacceptable as the armed struggle. For this reason the government condemns the attempts at mass incitement.

"The government demands that the ANC participate unconditionally in negotiations...based on its constitutional principles and stripped of all threats," he said.

Mr Meyer added that the government's constitutional principles, also for the interim phase, were based on power sharing, the acknowledgement of regional interests and the maintenance of law and order.

**Mandela Says Business Should Back Mass Action**

*MB1306053692 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
2009 GMT 12 Jun 92*

[By Craig Doonan]

[Text] Durban June 12 SAPA—Business should throw its full weight behind the ANC's [African National Congress] mass action campaign as this will contribute far more to bringing peace and democracy to South Africa than the recent referendum had, according to Nelson Mandela.

Addressing business leaders in Durban on Friday Night [12 June], the African National Congress president stressed that the mass action campaign was not aimed at the private sector but was a strategy to increase the pace to democracy.

He said that while some had charged the campaign would impact negatively on business confidence, the ANC regarded the long transition proposed by the government as far more damaging.

He explained that investors would not be attracted by the protracted uncertainty.

Mr Mandela said business should come out in support of the ANC's mass action campaign which was aimed at instilling an interim government of national unity that represented all South Africans.

"If you want us to refrain (from mass action), come out and pressurise the government to agree to an interim government.

"No proud country can allow a minority to continue with the mismanagement of their government."

The ANC leader said the majority of whites held the wrong perception that mass action would lead to violence. The mainstream press had also propagated this view.

The ANC was committed to peace and peaceful protest while the real causes for violence were the government, its security forces and Inkatha.

Addressing the issue of nationalisation, Mr Mandela said this policy remained an instrument of the ANC but if it was ever implemented "it is likely to be used extremely sparingly".

"In fact nationalisation may never be used as a strategy if there's maximum co-operation between business and ourselves."

He explained that some businesses had already become involved in a form of redistribution by allocating huge resources to the country's transition.

Some businesses were also already making massive efforts to address workers' problems by offering housing, training, scholarships and other developmental programmes to them and "we hope the process will grow".

Although the ANC still considered nationalisation as a strategy it would only implement it if a cost benefit analysis indicated this was the necessary option.

The ANC supported a balanced approach to industrialisation which sought to overcome regional inequalities and imbalances.

"We're concerned with our economy. We want maximum production and we want to cut down and eliminate unemployment.

"Our policies cover the need to open the economy to create competition and enhance the development of a dynamic private sector by the application of anti-trust legislation."

Mr Mandela is on a weekend visit to the southern Natal region and will meet religious, cultural, civic and sporting bodies within Durban's Indian community on Saturday [13 June].

On Sunday he is to address a rally in the violence-wracked Gamalakhe township near Port Shepstone, before flying by helicopter to Phoenix, Durban, where he is to address another gathering.

#### Notes Fears of ANC

*MB1306142692 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1356 GMT 13 Jun 92*

[By Craig Doonan]

[Text] Durban June 13 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] was concerned it could lose elections to the National Party [NP] because of the NP's experience in the electoral process, its organisational ability and its resources, ANC President Nelson Mandela said in Durban on Saturday.

Opening the southern Natal ANC Women's League Conference during a weekend visit to the region, Mr Mandela said despite the atrocities committed by the NP, many South Africans feared the ANC and would rather vote against it.

The ANC was, however, addressing these fears and was holding discussions with coloured and Indian leaders and would soon meet white leaders.

"We will soon meet with prominent white leaders to discuss how to address the fears whites have of a democratic government," he said.

Mr Mandela said it was important the ANC's top leadership represented the different communities in South Africa and the organisation was aware that its current leadership was dominated by blacks.

"People must see in our power structures that this is an organisation that represents all the people."

The ANC leader said his organisation had to work harder at allaying fears of minority groups that blacks would practice reverse discrimination in a new government.

The ANC president stressed it was important that the organisation had support from workers to intellectuals.

Intellectuals were vital for articulating the views of the ANC and spreading the organisation's ideas.

Mr Mandela later addressed members of the Indian community in Chatsworth in a speech that observers said was a clear attempt to woo this sector towards the ANC.

The ANC leader frankly told about 200 people representing Indian cultural, sporting and civic bodies that his organisation acknowledged it had made mistakes in the past in its attitude towards Indians.

He said some ANC supporting youths had lacked patience in dealing with Indian businessmen by demanding financial support for the struggle.

Indians had contributed tirelessly to the plight of the oppressed without any thanks. The ANC intended righting these wrongs by fully incorporating the Indian community into its structures.

Mr Mandela explained that he was to address a mass rally in Phoenix, Durban, on Sunday afternoon to discuss these and other issues regarding the Indian community and a future democracy.

"The time has come to discuss the mistakes the ANC has made in its attitude towards Indian people because we've reached a decisive stage in our fight for democracy," he said.

#### Appeals for Indian Support

*MB1406173092 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1712 GMT 14 Jun 92*

[By Craig Doonan]

[Text] Durban June 14 SAPA—The National Party [NP] was still an outdated racist organisation and Indian

people should not be fooled into voting for a party that was responsible for the persecution of that community, ANC [African National Congress] President Nelson Mandela said in Phoenix, outside Durban, on Sunday [14 June].

Addressing several thousand people, mainly from the Indian community, Mr Mandela said Indians had suffered a great deal under apartheid and "after all these crimes, the National Party says we are friends with Indians".

"They want your vote and unfortunately they have a lot of money to bribe many Indians.

"They are now talking about a non-racial party when the NP remains a racist political organisation which has become completely outdated."

The NP was now trying to propagate itself as a non-racial party to survive, Mr Mandela charged.

People should compare the policies of the ANC to those of the NP in order to establish which was the truly non-racial party.

"We've been consistent in our struggle for non-racialism. We've made the practice of racial discrimination a criminal offence. The ANC has the welfare of all South Africans at heart."

The ANC leader was unable to complete his late afternoon address as the light began to fade and hundreds of people began leaving for home.

He said it was understandable that people—particularly those from the townships who were present—wanted to get home before sunset as there were "certain black political organisations" that planned attacks on ANC supporters returning from rallies.

Earlier, Mr Mandela addressed a rally of about 4,000 enthusiastic supporters at Gamalakhe on the lower South Coast—the scene of intense political conflict between supporters of Inkatha and the ANC.

The ANC president told the crowd that he was proud that the people of that region had been able to ward off attacks from "the forces of darkness" with their bare hands.

The ANC was a peaceful organisation, but people had been forced to defend themselves.

In an apparent reference to Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Mr Mandela said some leaders in Natal were working with the government which had instructed them to wipe out the ANC.

That was why it was difficult for the ANC to operate in areas such as southern and northern Natal where the organisation was faced with oppression and attacks.

These organisations (Inkatha), however, did not have the support of the people.

Mr Mandela said that if Inkatha abandoned violence it would cease to exist. He said Inkatha was funded by South African tax-payers who were paying for their spears and weapons and the cost of bussing Inkatha supporters around the country.

After the rally, Mr Mandela flew by helicopter to Phoenix.

Before the ANC leaders' arrival, independent MP and ANC member Pierre Cronje outlined his reasons for joining the ANC explaining that it was the only organisation that was truly fighting for democracy.

The chairman of Codesa's [Convention for a Democratic South Africa's] Management Committee Pravin Gordhan also addressed the crowd and reassured Indians that they could trust the ANC in a future South Africa and should not allow the National Party's propaganda to influence them.

The chairman of the ANC's Phoenix Branch Mr Yosuf Vawda said the strong support shown by Indians at the rally proved that the ANC had substantial support within this sector of the community "despite the lies of the National Party."

#### ANC Sees 'Transfer of Power' as Objective

MB1506102792 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0942 GMT 15 Jun 92

[Text] Johannesburg June 15 SAPA—This week's planned mass action is not to break the Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] logjam but is aimed at the transfer of power, according to African National Congress PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] spokesman Ronnie Mamoepa.

He said an ANC [African National Congress] regional conference on Saturday had endorsed mass action, plans and a decision had been taken to immediately consult various mass democratic movement and patriotic front forces.

"This will take place shortly."

Speaking to SAPA on Monday, a day before the action is due to start, Azanian People's Organisation [AZAPO] Transvaal Vice-President Victor Dhlamini said AZAPO had not yet been consulted, but hoped the ANC would still come forward.

Mr. Dhlamini said reports thus far had given the impression that successful mass action, as far as the ANC was concerned, would lead to a revived Codesa, a forum in which AZAPO has taken no part.

"If the action is in line with AZAPO's resolution to seize power, then we will support it. But if it is just meant to revive Codesa, the answer is no."



Clarifying AZAPO's plans for June 16, Mr. Dhlamini said his organisation would be treating it as an official public holiday, and this was not to be confused with support for mass action.

Asked to comment on AZAPO's interpretation of the ANC's plans, Mr. Mamoepe said: "I think they were too hasty to comment.

"The action is not aimed at unlocking Codesa. It is aimed at the transfer of power."

The Pan Africanist Congress, the other key player in the ailing patriotic front, was not immediately available for comment.

#### **Hani Urges Union Members To Join Mass Action**

*MB1306164092 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1626 GMT 13 Jun 92*

[By Ramokoena Matlala]

[Text] Pretoria June 13 SAPA—Combative South African Communist Party [SACP] chief Chris Hani charged on Saturday [13 June] reformist President F.W. de Klerk was still clinging to the idea of white supremacy.

The erstwhile chief of the ANC's [African National Congress] military wing told a trade union rally Mr de Klerk had gone to the negotiation table with a hidden agenda.

Mr Hani blamed the deadlock at Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] on Mr de Klerk, whom he said still believed in the homelands system. The rally was called by the National Union of Metalworkers (NUMSA).

He said the government wanted people like President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana, Brig Oupa Gqozo of Ciskei, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi of kwaZulu to do what the central government wanted, "which is a continuation of oppression and is called federalism".

He further said it was an accepted fact throughout the world that a 66 percent majority could make a constitution. The government wanted that 75 percent.

Mr Hani said the government was aiming at getting at most 30 percent votes by combining its votes with those of people like Chief Buthelezi in order to block the ANC-led alliance from having a clear-cut majority.

He said President de Klerk "must resign because he cannot rule us" and further accused the president for having given money to outside countries while there was a lot of suffering in the country.

He urged the crowd to go out and mobilise people to take part in mass action, starting from June 16, in their thousands in order to bring the country to a standstill and force the door of freedom to open.

Mr Hani said the name of the game was the struggle which should be intensified until the government surrendered power and the people attained their freedom.

#### **IFP 'Strongly' Condemns ANC Mass Action Plans**

*MB1406165492 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1630 GMT 14 Jun 92*

[Text] Ulundi June 14 SAPA—The Central Committee of the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) has strongly condemned this week's planned mass action of the ANC [African National Congress]/SACP [South African Communist Party]/COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] alliance.

"We remember with horror that over 30 people died the last time the ANC mounted a national strike action," the IFP said in a statement on Sunday.

The IFP said it was going to motivate its members to defy ANC pressures and go to work as usual.

"We will call on the minister of law and order and the minister of defence and all the security forces to ensure that arterial bus and taxi routes are kept open. We will also call for reinforcements for trouble spots," the IFP said.

The IFP had also decided to call mass meetings in city centres to demonstrate the fact that the majority of workers rejected the ANC's mass action programmes.

"We have also decided to send a delegation to see the chairman of the National Peace Committee in order to set up a communication system for 24 hour monitoring and reporting on violations of the National Peace Accord," the IFP concluded.

#### **Buthelezi Criticism**

*MB1206161892 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1604 GMT 12 Jun 92*

[By Erna van Wyk]

[Text] Johannesburg June 12 SAPA—Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] President Mangosuthu Buthelezi on Friday condemned planned mass action by the rival African National Congress [ANC] and warned the campaign would exacerbate the violence.

Addressing a news conference at Johannesburg's Jan Smuts Airport on his return from the United States, Mr Buthelezi said the mass action would be accompanied by intimidation and was an irresponsible and ill-timed move.

He said he had cut short his American trip because of the "mass mobilisation" planned by the ANC. He added President F.W. de Klerk was to address the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly in Ulundi on Tuesday.

Mr Buthelezi said he was "very disturbed" with the ANC's planned mass action and believed the organisation's demands should be negotiated.

"I foresee our members clashing with those who are organising the mass action," he said.

"People will lose their lives, they will be threatened and lose their homes."

Mr Buthelezi said the portrayal of the ANC as a "saintly-knight in shining armour was farcical house of what was going on". He was apparently referring to Amnesty International and the International Commission of Jurists reports which blamed the police, and to some extent the IFP, for the violence.

No free democratic elections could take place in South Africa until the violence in black townships was defused, added Mr Buthelezi.

He said the IFP Central Committee would meet on Sunday to decide on strategy in the wake of the mass action.

The ANC plans to launch the campaign to force concessions from the government on June 16, coinciding with the anniversary of the 1976 Soweto riots.

Mr Buthelezi visited five states in America and held talks with black leaders there on the South Africa education fund.

#### **Inkatha Withdraws From Peace Accord in Natal**

MB1206153692 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1508 GMT 12 Jun 92

[By Craig Doonan]

[Text] Durban Jun 12 SAPA—The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] pulled out of the National Peace Accord in Natal's Midlands this week because of an alleged increase of attacks on its members in the region.

In a confidential letter to the Regional Dispute Resolution Committee [RDRC] meeting in Durban this week, the IFP's Midlands region said it had resolved to suspend all further participation in Local Dispute Resolution Committees [LDRC's] or their formation in the Midlands.

The letter was drafted and presented by IFP Midland's leader David Ntombela.

He said there had been an escalation of attacks against IFP members in the Midlands recently.

Mr Ntombela added that the IFP regarded statements and actions by the African National Congress [ANC], in particular Midlands leader Harry Gwala, as incompatible with the National Peace Accord.

The structures of the accord had also failed to bring suitable preventative action against the Midlands' ANC leadership for statements and actions which allegedly threatened peace.

This had "undermined confidence in the (peace) process to the point where further participation is useless at this point".

"The IFP will not participate further in these structures in the Natal Midlands until Harry Gwala is called before the National Peace Committee to personally sign a commitment to the process and to end the attacks on the IFP and its leaders."

Mr Ntombela also blasted the Executive Committee of Natal/kwaZulu's Regional Dispute Resolution Committee, of which he is a member.

He criticised the committee for allegedly failing to consult the IFP in its call for the removal of 32 Battalion and the SA [South African] Police's Internal Stability Unit from Imbali recently.

"This unilateral decision was taken with no regard for the safety of the lives and property of IFP members in Imbali and has had direct and tragic consequences."

He said since the removal of these forces, the home of kwaZulu deputy minister of works, Velaphi Ndlovu had been attacked five times in a week and attacks had also been carried out against Imbali's deputy mayor, Abdul Awetha and other IFP members.

The RDRC's endorsement of the ANC's demands to have these security forces removed from Imbali constituted a "capitulation to intimidation and political blackmail which indicates to the IFP that the RDRC has little or no regard for the lives of our members".

Responding to the IFP's allegations, RDRC Co-chairman M.C. Pretorius said he was surprised Mr Ntombela's letter had been leaked to the press as this matter was still being discussed with the IFP.

He, however, defended the RDRC's Executive Committee by stating that the IFP had been "fully consulted" on the decision to call for the withdrawal of two of the security forces from Imbali.

With regard to Mr Gwala and his allegedly provocative statements, Mr Pretorius said the RDRC had already indicated to the IFP that the National Peace Committee had been contacted on the issue and was liaising with Mr Gwala.

Commenting on Inkatha's withdrawal from the peace process in the Midlands, Mr Pretorius said this would not help end violence. Instead, what was needed was closer association between the warring groups.

In his response, the ANC Midlands Deputy Chairman Reggie Hadebe said the IFP was resorting to its "old tactics" of delaying the peace process.

"The IFP in the Midlands has always made excuses or has placed obstacles in the way of the peace process for years in an attempt to stall the process."

Mr Hadebe said the failure to implement the Peace Accord in the Midlands had to be placed on the shoulders of the IFP.

"It's our view that the IFP is not seriously committed to peace. Whenever progress is about to be made in our region, the IFP finds an excuse to pull out of the process."

He charged that it was no coincidence that the IFP made the move at a time that two of its top leaders in the region had appeared in court faced with charges of murdering a prominent ANC activist.

Mr Hadebe was referring to the court appearance this week of Imbali's mayor, Phikelela Ndlovu and his deputy, Abdul Awetha in connection with the murder of Midlands ANC activist S'khumbuzo Ngwenya in February.

Both men are prominent IFP leaders in the Midlands.

#### ANC Reacts

*MB1506132592 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
1100 GMT 15 Jun 92*

[Text] The ANC's [African National Congress] Natal Midlands Region says it's not bothered by Inkatha's withdrawal from the National Peace Accord in the area. In a statement the ANC says nor is it surprised by the pullout. The ANC says the withdrawal last week proves that Inkatha is neither serious about nor committed to the establishment of peace. The statement says it's ironic that the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] decided to pull out of the Peace Accord the day after two of its leaders in Imbali township were charged in court for the murder of an ANC leader. The ANC says it is still committed to the establishment of peace in the Midlands region.

#### Police Confiscate 'Thousands' of Weapons, Arrest 20

*MB1406145992 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1446 GMT 14 Jun 92*

[Text] Johannesburg June 14 SAPA—Thousands of weapons were confiscated and more than 20 people were arrested at Soweto's New Canada railway station on Sunday [14 June]. SA [South African] Police spokesman Capt [Captain] J. Ngobeni said.

Weapons seized during the police search operation included AK47s, handguns and other arms.

"There were literally thousands of them," said Capt Ngobeni.

More than 20 people were arrested.

He said the commissioner of police, Gen [General] Johan van der Merwe, was on his way on Sunday evening to New Canada station.

#### Senior CP Members Admit 'Serious Differences'

*MB1206155192 Johannesburg South African  
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English  
1500 GMT 12 Jun 92*

[Text] Three senior members of the Conservative Party [CP] caucus have openly admitted that there are serious differences on policy in the caucus. This is a sequel to speculation in the media about serious tension in CP ranks about a policy document accepted by the executive council.

However, the three—Mr. Moolman Mentz of Ermelo, Mr. Chris de Jager of Bethal, and Mr. Andries Beyers of Potchefstroom—have denied that the caucus is heading for a split. All three, as well as Mr. Pienaar of Heilbron, were absent during yesterday's CP caucus meeting.

The three said in a statement that all four had apologized to the chief whip, Mr. Frank le Roux, beforehand for their absence from the meeting. They said it was true that there were differences about the interpretation of the policy document accepted by the CP Executive Council.

According to the statement, talks were continuing with the party leadership, and nothing was irreconcilable as long as there was good will and realistic thinking.

The three said that Mr. Pienaar was out of town, and could not be approached on the joint statement issued by them. The CP leader, Dr. Andries Treurnicht, was also not available for comment.

#### Bill Affecting All Secret Services Submitted

*MB1506100792 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0830 GMT 15 Jun 92*

[Text] Parliament June 15 SAPA—Special accounts for the police, Department of Foreign Affairs and the Information Service of South Africa are to be scrapped in terms of a bill tabled in Parliament on Monday [15 June].

According to a memorandum attached to the Secret Services Account Amendment Bill, all secret services will in future be financed from the Secret Services Account administered by the Department of State Expenditure.

The special defence account is limited to the supply of military armaments.

The security services special account is retained for the operation of the National Intelligence Service, but funds have to be applied for from the secret services account.

A secret services valuation committee appointed by the state president to evaluate and annually review all secret services, is also envisaged in the new legislation. The



committee has to consider whether the objectives and modus operandi of secret services are in the national interest.

The director-general of state expenditure is also empowered to, in consultation with the auditor-general, issue directions regarding the application of financial control over the handling and utilization of funds from the secret services account.

### **Paper Describes Intelligence Center Near Pretoria**

MB1206151692 Johannesburg *THE WEEKLY MAIL*  
in English 12-18 Jun 92 p 2

[Report by Eddie Koch: "A Squash Court or a Spy Centre?"]

[Text] The National Intelligence Service (NIS)—under fire because it plans to use R[and]145-million of taxpayers' money for building plush new headquarters—already owns an extravagant complex near Pretoria that is hardly used by the organisation.

*THE WEEKLY MAIL* this week discovered the large complex at Rietvlei, north of Pretoria. Its existence comes to light at a time when the government is being criticised for allocating R145-million to the new NIS headquarters, particularly as the need for counter-intelligence work has diminished.

The NIS describes the Rietvlei facility as a "recreational centre," but our investigations revealed that it is a large, though rarely used, centre for collecting intelligence information and training NIS spies.

The complex contains five large satellite dishes and a number of squat buildings protected by elaborate security bars, and is surrounded by two perimeter fences with an inner coil of electrified razor wire.

The existence of the complex, which is located close to the site where the NIS plans to build its controversial new headquarters, contradicts claims by the organisation that it does not have enough office space and is forced to rent expensive premises in private buildings around Pretoria.

"This place is not a recreation centre. It is used as a training centre for agents to work inside the country and at embassies overseas," an intelligence source told *THE WEEKLY MAIL*. "It is also used as a station for monitoring outgoing telexes from the country as well as international satellite messages."

A spokesman for the NIS replied to queries about the complex by first saying it was recreational centre. Quizzed about the presence of the satellite dishes, he said the premises included a "communications centre" but declined to give any further details about work done by the organisation there.

A request for an official visit to the centre was turned down.

The centre is known by NIS operatives as Die Plass (The Farm). It has a few squash courts and is occasionally used for sports purposes, but is in reality a white elephant that stands empty for most of the time.

When *THE WEEKLY MAIL* reporters visited the site this week, there was hardly any activity inside the grounds. A single car drove through the heavily protected entrance in three hours.

"One would have expected the need for major spending on heavy intelligence services to have fallen away as we normalise our political situation," commented Democratic Party finance spokesman Jasper Walsh. "It seems out of balance to be spending R145-million on a building to house an intelligence service when we have a crying shortage of social spending on areas like health and housing."

Rocklyn Williams, co-ordinator of the independent Military Research Group, said the expansion of NIS facilities shows President F.W. de Klerk intends to build the organisation into the country's premier intelligence agency.

"De Klerk needs to build up the agency—in much the same way that his predecessor, P.W. Botha, created Boss (the Bureau of State Security) as a super intelligence agency designed to strategise and carry out government policy—so that it can help him to identify and control the rightwing elements who run military intelligence and the security police," Williams said.

### **Right Wing Planning Security Industry Takeover**

MB1206140192 Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY*  
in English 12 Jun 92 p 1, 2

[Report by Patrick Bulger: "Right-Wing Plan To Take Over Security Industry Uncovered"]

[Text] A right-wing plan to infiltrate SA's [South Africa's] burgeoning security industry by replacing black guards with militant unemployed whites has been uncovered.

The plan was raised and approved at a world congress of right-wing organisations hosted by the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] in Klerksdorp two weeks ago. Right-wingers, who are already well represented in the security industry, envisage it playing an increasingly important role in protecting white communities.

AWB leader Eugene Terreblanche said last night security company owner Johan Dreyer had raised the possibility of using unemployed whites in a security role and as replacement labour during the forthcoming mass action campaign.

Terreblanche said that with police hampered by the changing political scene, greater reliance would have to be placed on the commercial security industry.



Business Day yesterday visited an abandoned country hotel at Eikenhof south of Johannesburg which a prominent Afrikaner businessman is buying for R[and]2.4m[million].

One of the camp's officers said it was envisaged that the hotel would serve as a training centre for up to 30,000 white guards drawn from the ranks of right-wing political organisations.

The hotel and the grounds were being guarded by uniformed AWB members. The complex was being prepared for intensive paramilitary training which included building rescue, vehicle drill and self-defence. An open piece of land adjoining the hotel was being turned into a parade ground. Barracks to accommodate single white men were also being built.

AWB veldkornet [field-cornet] Eddie Visagie, from De Aar, said Terreblanche had given the project his full support. Visagie said Dreyer already owned a security company, Strike Force, comprising 900 guards.

Visagie said there were between 30,000 to 50,000 black security guards but "the biggest thieves" were blacks. "We are trying to replace them with whites," he said. Training took place with unloaded firearms. He said unemployed whites from around SA [South Africa] would be housed at the camps.

The interview was cut short by "Commandant Gouws" who ordered Business Day off the premises and demanded that neither a story nor pictures be published.

Terreblanche, speaking at a security seminar earlier this week, said the police force had been emasculated by political reform and that it was the duty of security officers to perform the traditional role performed by the police.

ANC [African National Congress] security officials also present at the seminar expressed their surprise that the security fraternity was as intimate with the right wing as appeared from the applause Terreblanche received from security company executives. ANC security officials Mo Shaik and Joseph Kotane said the security industry still appeared wedded to defending the country against the total onslaught.

A spokesman for the security officers' board said SA's 76,000 security officers were compelled to register with the board. He said they were governed by a code of conduct which laid down that they did not break the law in pursuit of their duties. He said the initiative by the right wing would be investigated if there was any contravention of the code.

#### **Terreblanche Denies Plan**

*MB1206175492 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English  
1600 GMT 12 Jun 92*

[Text] AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] leader Eugene Terreblanche has denied that his organization is

planning to infiltrate the security industry by training white guards to replace black ones.

Mr. Terreblanche was reacting to a report in a morning paper, which said that the old Lido Hotel south of Johannesburg had been bought by an Afrikaans businessman for the training of white guards.

Mr. Terreblanche said that a man, Mr Johan Dreyer, had said at an AWB meeting that he was looking for whites to replace black workers during strikes.

Mr Terreblanche said that although the idea had the AWB's approval, the organization was in no way involved. The AWB had agreed to let Mr. Dreyer recruit AWB members.

Reports and photographs indicate that AWB members are standing guard duty at the hotel.

#### **ANC Expresses Concern**

*MB1206175792 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1628 GMT 12 Jun 92*

[Text] Pretoria June 12 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] on Friday expressed its concern at reports that rightwing groups were attempting to infiltrate the country's security industry.

A Johannesburg daily newspaper reported that a plan had been discussed at a recent Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement, AWB]-organised congress to have black security guards replaced by unemployed whites.

An abandoned country hotel at Eikenhof south of Johannesburg had been earmarked as a training camp for up to 30,000 white guards.

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said in Johannesburg on Friday: "We want to call on the South African Police to take note of this action, and hope the necessary action will be taken to prevent rightwingers from making use of the security industry to continue with their programme of violence and intimidation in South Africa."

The hotel grounds, where "intensive paramilitary training" would be provided, are reportedly already guarded by uniformed AWB members who ordered journalists off the premises.

Rightwingers reportedly want to have striking black guards replaced by whites during the ANC's mass action and stayaway campaigns later this month.

#### **Angolan Delegation Seeks Aid in Reconstruction**

*MB1206154992 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1505 GMT 12 Jun 92*

[By Sean Feely]

[Text] Johannesburg June 12 SAPA—Angola is urging South Africa's construction industry to become involved

in the re-building of the country's shattered infrastructure three years after hostilities ended between the two states.

A 17-member Angolan delegation led by the Department of Public Works and Urbanisation Vice-Minister Gilberto Pedro Mamedes is on a week-long visit to South Africa to make contact with government departments, construction firms and civil engineering consultants.

Speaking in Johannesburg this week, Mr Mamedes said Angola was very interested in employing "the potential and capacity of South African contractors and consultants".

He said Angola's war with South Africa, between 1975 and 1989, and the 16-year civil war with the former Angolan rebel movement UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], had left the country devastated.

Angola needed emergency repairs to roads, bridges, buildings and power stations, he told a gathering of about 20 representatives from some of South Africa's construction and engineering firms, including the sector's stalwarts PPC [expansion unknown], Grinaker, LTA [expansion unknown] and Group 5.

An estimated 200 bridges were destroyed, and 10000km of roads wrecked during Angola's conflict and about one-billion US dollars has already been made available to rebuild infrastructure.

Mr Mamedes also met during the week with construction firms Stocks and Stocks, and Basil Read, as well as representatives from the Standard Bank and Nedbank.

Spokesmen for South African contracting firms told SAPA there were "tremendous opportunities" for work in Angola, but there was a problem of financing the projects.

Mr Mamedes admitted Angola "did not have enough foreign currency" to fund projects itself, and there had been some "small" defaults on payment but the World Bank, African Development Bank [ADB] and the European Community were putting up finance for rehabilitation development.

He also said credit lines like those existing with Spain, Portugal and Brazil could be made available against Angola's oil exports.

Basil Read managing-director Chris Jarvis however raised the problem of the United Nations oil-embargo still in place against South Africa.

Mr Mamedes said Angola and South Africa would soon reach an agreement on on Angolan oil—and a South African foreign affairs official confirmed discussions were continuing between the two countries on the issue.

Foreign governments are currently making aid packages or concessionary finance available, enabling their domestic firms to embark on projects in Angola.

However, some doubts were expressed about the SA [South African] Government's ability to make such arrangements because of South Africa's internal priorities.

Stocks and Stocks spokesman Mike Armstrong gained the impression the Angolan delegation was "encouraging the construction industry to approach the appropriate government departments in South Africa to provide financing for (infrastructural development) projects".

A South African foreign affairs official confirmed the Angolan delegation would be meeting the Department of Public Works, and Transport as well as the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

Mr Armstrong said there was the possibility of participating in international aid schemes for South African firms to become involved in Angola.

Mr Jarvis said South African construction firms could take part in World Bank sponsored projects, but there was the problem of pre-qualification for ADB projects.

Head of the South African Foreign Trade Organization's [SAFTO] Africa Division, Paul Runge, said one of the best methods for firms operating in Angola was to enter into joint ventures with Angolan companies.

Mr Runge said SAFTO had already taken about seven delegations of representatives of South African firms to Angola, indicating a great interest in working in Angola.

Mr Jarvis said Basil Read was investigating very seriously the opportunities in Angola, while Mr Armstrong of Stocks and Stocks said "we have established ourselves in a position to take advantage of opportunities that arise there".

Mr Jarvis supported SAFTO's view of joint ventures, saying it could "tie up with a number of the smaller, less-developed Angolan construction companies".

Some firms said operating in Angola could help the construction industry lift itself out of the currently depressed conditions. But Mr Jarvis said while excess plant and equipment capacity could be used in Angola, it would not solve the continued decline in the construction sector in South Africa.

The construction firms did agree South Africa was well placed to become involved in Angola.

Mr Armstrong said South Africa "has the technology to help them (the Angolans) and the resources to undertake the work that is needed".

Mr Jarvis however said "there are a certain amount of reservations about whether you go in before or after the elections," which Angola is expected to hold later this year.

**Report Notes Expanding Trading Links With Africa**

*MB1206155392 Johannesburg South African  
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English  
1500 GMT 12 Jun 92*

[Text] Our economics news staff reports that South Africa is trading with virtually every country in Africa. In addition, local businessmen are actively investigating or expanding trade interests throughout the continent.

Spokesmen for the Department of Foreign Affairs and the South African Foreign Trade Organization told our economics news staff that leading companies were examining trade prospects, particularly in diamonds, minerals, agriculture, the fishing industry, oil, and the construction industry.

It is known that Eskom [Electricity Supply Commission], Engen [Fuel Production and Distribution Company], and Soekor [Southern Oil Exploration Company] are actively involved in Africa, and there are indications that financial institutions such as Volkskas and Standard Bank, as well as possibly others, want to expand their operations northwards.

**15 Jun Press Review on Current Events, Issues**

*MB1506120392*

[Editorial Report]

**SUNDAY TIMES**

Wire Tap Authority Should Rest With Courts—"The Bill to empower attorneys-general to authorise telephone tapping, mail tampering and electronic surveillance...is but the latest example of a reversion by the National Party [NP] to methods which are unacceptable in a democratic state," states the page 24 editorial in Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English on 14 June. Is this the kind of power to be put in the hands of the African National Congress, ANC? "The ANC has already shown its true face in agreeing with the Nationalists to the reintroduction of detention without trial, perhaps the most iniquitous feature of the apartheid years." As Zimbabwe's Mugabe used the Smith regime's legislation against his enemies "...the ANC can be relied upon to use every beastly instrument of power which this government bequeaths to the future". "Sooner or later it [the majority] will inherit the powers which the Nationalists now legitimate, and make respectable." "Only the police, and then only their civil investigation department, should be permitted to resort to those methods, under the direct supervision of the higher courts." "All our institutions have been soiled by apartheid, but the higher courts have the status to win the public trust, the rigorous training to supervise the employment of dangerous powers, and the weight of common law traditions to restrain them from drifting into abuse of power. That is where control should be located."

**WORK IN PROGRESS**

ANC Must Clear Skeletons From Own Cupboard—The editorial on the inside cover of Braamfontein WORK IN PROGRESS in English for June, says that for the ANC to successfully outmaneuver the "morally bankrupt regime" it has to make sure there are "no skeletons" in its own cupboard. "Unfortunately, the ANC's moral high ground has been diminished by its own scandals." "With increasing intensity, questions are being asked, by friends and foes alike, about the ANC security's abuse of power in exile." The ANC has instituted a commission of inquiry which, however, "is not seen as 'independent', and there is no indication that its findings will be made public—two crucial demands made of the government when its security forces run riot." "The ANC must come clean on its 'camps chapter', and soon."

**THE STAR**

Codesa Slowdown 'Welcome Development'—Commenting on the Convention for a Democratic South Africa, Codesa, deadlock, Ronald Kraybill, director of training at the Center for Intergroup Studies and a trainer for the National Peace Accord process, says in a page 12 article in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 15 June that "from the standpoint of constructive negotiation dynamics, hitting a snag in these fast-paced talks is a predictable and welcome development. Things were moving too quickly: The political leaders had pulled too far ahead of their constituencies." "The Government and the ANC were dominating the smaller parties and the complex issues they represent, setting the stage for political and social turmoil later. Deals were being hammered out on the basis of short-term political pragmatism rather than on the basis of in-depth analysis of the issues both long-term and short-term that have to be addressed, and methodical examination of the options for resolution." Kraybill believes a goal should be to "increase interaction of leaders with their constituencies about the negotiations." "A second impasse-breaking strategy is to introduce mediators or facilitators." "The goal of building a tolerant and just multi-ethnic democracy is extremely urgent. But if the parties now focus on positive efforts to regroup and re-strategise, a slowdown involving a few weeks or months could turn out to be one of the most constructive events yet to take place in the negotiation process."

**SOWETAN**

Negotiation Remains Only Alternative—"Tomorrow's commemoration of June 16 will, regretfully, be marked by confrontation between the Government and the ANC," begins a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English for 15 June. "This day should have been one on which the two, and others, paid tribute to the hundreds of young South Africans who lost their lives in the cause of freedom." "Now we know that this country is as far from democracy as it was three years ago. Especially when President F.W. de Klerk wants a democracy in which the minority rules." This does not



mean, however, that all is lost and Codesa should be abolished; it means only that "the first try has failed. As negotiation is still the only alternative, our leaders must now reconstitute Codesa as a more realistic negotiating forum. A forum which takes into account the realities of our country, not one tailored for Washington, Brussels and London's approval."

### SOUTH

**Rural Blacks Mobilized To Garner Votes**—Deputy Editor Rafiq Rohan in Cape Town SOUTH in English for 6-10 June in the page 8 editorial insists that something has to be done about the plight of black people in rural areas. "Not only are rural blacks trapped in the time-warp but many of the white farmers too. The workers are completely at the mercy of their employers—nay, masters—who appear to have the support of the police when they administer medieval forms of punishment to bludgeon workers into submission. The scenario conjures up images of the period of slavery. It must be stopped and stopped now, and not only when we have a new dispensation." "People in the rural areas should not only be mobilised to garner voters in the pre-election build-up because that, too, is exploitation."

#### \* U.S. Policy 'Against Afrikaner Nationalism'

92AF0848C Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER  
in Afrikaans 15 Apr 92 p 5

[Text] A document stinking of neo-imperialism has been published by the U.S. Department of Defense. The document represents the views of U.S. Secretary of Defense Mr. Dick Cheney.

The document claims two rights for the United States. It says that since the collapse of the Soviet Union, the United States is the only superpower. Thus, it claims the right to prevent any other country from becoming a superpower.

It intends to do this based on the principle that the United States will care for the other First World countries as long as they have no aspirations to become a superpower themselves. It is doubtful whether countries such as Germany and Japan will be enamored with such a policy. Neither one of them wants to play second fiddle to the United States, especially not in the economic sphere.

The other "right" that the Americans claim is that of interfering anywhere in the world, even with military force if it serves their interests.

This has always been U.S. policy, but in the past it has always been wrapped in nice motives such as "law and justice" and the "democratic rights of smaller nations." Now, however, they are saying directly that intervention has to do with U.S. interests alone.

The United States wants to base its entire "new world order" on these two "rights." However, this is nothing other than a modern and more subtle form of imperialism. Thus, it clashes directly with certain nationalistic aspirations.

In South Africa, however, President de Klerk is blithely going along with the U.S. neo-imperialism. He is falling all over himself to execute President Bush's wishes. Examples of this are the overinflated visits by De Klerk to the United States, the U.S. fort that is being built in Pretoria under the guise of an "embassy," about which the government is not asking any questions, and the air base that the Americans are building in Botswana near the South African border.

In this process, however, De Klerk must combat Afrikaner nationalism, because it has always stood in the way of any imperialism. Afrikaners are a freedom-loving people and simply will not allow their freedom to be bartered away from them without a fight. Perhaps this is something that Mr. de Klerk should think about.

#### \* Springbok Sports Emblem Controversy Noted

92AF0848B Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER  
in Afrikaans 29 Apr 92 p 9

[Excerpt] Leftwing politicians in the NP [National Party] were the first ones to misuse sports in order to make integration popular and acceptable. Now, it is the political sports administrators who are using sports connections and the ambitions of athletes to elevate blatant high treason to an accepted principle. This should establish a precedent for the abolition of South Africa's recognized symbols, such as "The Voice" and the national flag, and clear the way for the elevation of ANC [African National Congress] emblems to national status.

This is how a large share of the public regards the latest spectacles surrounding the Springbok emblem. The latest scandal—the participation of South African athletes in the African Athletic Games in Dakar, Senegal under the white flag of surrender to black politics—has only sealed a development that has been taking place for a couple of years now under the eyes of the De Klerk administration and its seeming disapproval.

The white flag was presumably the idea of the guarantor for participation by the South African team—Nedbank, which spent 1.7 million rands on it.

The ANC's contention, repeated on many occasions by ANC leaders and by the ANC's sports body, the National and Olympic Sports Congress (NOSC) and its chairman, Mululeki George, to the effect that the Springbok emblem is a symbol of apartheid, is utter nonsense.

It came into being during the British occupation after the "Peace" of Vereeniging, when British integration measures, such as the import of Chinese for the mines, were making inroads. [passage omitted]

**Angola****UNITA Communique Warns on Police Behavior**

*MB1506125292 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 1150 GMT 15 Jun 92*

[Communique issued by the chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, FALA, in Huambo on 12 June]

[Text] Twelve months have passed since the cease-fire accords were signed. The patriotic and revolutionary FALA forces have done everything in their power to ensure that the cease-fire accord is both honored and respected, because the soldiers know what the war really means. When delicate situations arise between government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] troops, the commanding officers on both sides have known how to discuss and overcome them for the good of the Angolan nation.

Taking into account the fact that Army issues have never been the domain of the police, serious consequences could arise from the growing wave of irresponsible and unacceptable moves by the People's Republic of Angola [RPA] police over the last few days, particularly with regard to the humiliating and revolting arrests of UNITA soldiers in Luanda when His Holiness Pope John Paul II was here on a visit. Those soldiers included officials in the Joint Political and Military Commission [CCPM] such as Colonel Domingos Sopite, Major Canganjo, Deluando, and other senior officials as well as soldiers.

In view of that, the FALA chief of General Staff hereby vehemently warns the RPA Government to educate its police and to [words indistinct] this critical situation. If the government has lost control over its police, then we must find ways to resolve the problem. We demand the immediate release of all our comrades who were arrested during that barbarous operation. We demand that those institutions produce a clear and convincing report that will clarify the real aims of that provocative strategy that could yet lead to a resumption of the armed conflict.

We are for peace and for the rigorous preservation of the cease-fire, but we fought patriotically for 16 years. We have put down our weapons, but we are soldiers and we are capable of sacrificing our lives for the sake of our honor.

We hereby call on the chief of General Staff of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola to adopt a correct stance because, should the police become an alternative [word indistinct] army, then the peace accords make no sense, and we are ready for anything.

[Issued] Huambo, 12 June 1992

[Signed] The FALA Chief of General Staff

**Arrests During Pope's Visit**

*MB1106195992 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 11 Jun 92*

[Excerpt] A total of 190 citizens were detained by the national police for various reasons during His Holiness Pope John Paul's visit to Angola. They include 24 soldiers and colonels belonging to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola and seven soldiers and lieutenants belonging to the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola. They were detained for illegally possessing weapons and disobeying the authority. This was revealed today in a news conference by Superintendent Gaspar da Silva, Luanda provincial police commander. [passage omitted]

**Journalists Released**

*MB1306114792 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 13 Jun 92*

[Text] Olinda Kulanda and Jofre Justino, reporters with the Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel and the TERRA ANGOLANA weekly newspaper, respectively, as well as driver Katio, who had been arrested without charge by the so-called riot police of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT], were released on Friday 11 April [date as heard].

The three National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] members were freed following strong pressure from the UNITA leadership, as no charges had been brought against them. The evidence shows the unjust imprisonment of the aforementioned citizens was yet another attempt by the MPLA-PT to give the world a negative image of UNITA.

In turn, the released UNITA members have reiterated they are determined to proceed with the tasks they undertook to serve the people.

[Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese at 1900 GMT on 12 June adds: "Jofre Justino, a National Union for the Total Independence of Angola journalist, and his colleagues were today considered innocent of charges that they were illegally carrying firearms during the pope's mass at Luanda's Bispo beach."]

**Savimbi Described as 'Power-Hungry Dictator'**

*MB1306112992 Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR in English 13 Jun 92 p 4*

[Report by Helen Grange: "Power Lust Goes to His Head"]

[Text] UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leader Dr Jonas Savimbi began to believe his own propaganda, a predicament which transformed him from an admirable bush guerilla, supported by South Africa and the West, into a deranged power-hungry dictator who has sickened and alienated his former allies and poses a huge threat to his country if he wins the upcoming Angolan election.

This is the view of Fred Bridgland, southern Africa correspondent for the Sunday Telegraph and Daily Telegraph in London and author of a definitive study on the Angolan war: "Jonas Savimbi: A Key to Africa".

His latest book, "The War for Africa: Twelve Months that Transformed a Continent", was shortlisted for the Alan Paton Literary Prize. (Bridgland has won seven British press awards, and a foreign correspondent in New Delhi, Beirut, Lusaka, Brussels and now Johannesburg.)

Bridgland spent 15 years in Angola and admits having once had a close relationship with Savimbi. His respect for this "mercurial, highly educated, well-read man" ended in a bitter revelation which severed his ties with Angola in 1988.

In a candid talk held at the Africa Institute in Pretoria recently, Bridgland unravelled the apocalyptic events leading up to this personal about-turn. His story traces his friendship with Savimbi's former "No 3", Tito Chingungi, who was murdered along with his wife and children last year, allegedly on orders from the UNITA leader himself. He tells the story:

Chingungi and Bridgland met at the beginning of the post-independence struggle between the Soviet-backed MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government and the Western and South African-backed UNITA rebel movement.

It was a time when Savimbi was making diplomatic inroads in the United States and Britain, successfully presenting UNITA as a democratic insurgency in Angola. Chingungi was indispensable to Savimbi at the time, being UNITA's main negotiator in the New York accords which finally saw the withdrawal of thousands of Cuban soldiers from the territory.

Bridgland received a call in London one day from Chingungi, who had become a close confidant and family friend, asking him to fly to Washington to discuss a "matter of life and death".

Chingungi revealed in the meeting his belief that Savimbi had ordered the execution of his (Chingungi's) parents despite the UNITA leader's assurance that he had nothing to do with their mysterious deaths.

Chingungi heard, and believed, that his parents—critical of some of Savimbi's principles—had been beaten up and run over by UNITA trucks.

He confided in Bridgland that he feared for his own life every time he went to Jamba, UNITA's bush headquarters. Despite the gravity of the accusations, Chingungi had wanted the information to remain confidential and Bridgland had given him his word.

In 1988, Chingungi was called back to Jamba from Washington. Many had warned him not to go. He went, and never returned.

Bridgland recounts the desperate calls he received from Chingungi's friends, asking him to go to Jamba to unravel his friend's fate.

He arrived in Jamba on a day in December 1988, a day he says he will never forget. He was ushered into a conference room and was asked to sit on Savimbi's right, facing the UNITA politburo members—one of whom was Chingungi.

Bridgland explained his business in Jamba—"to find out about Chingungi"—and Savimbi "exploded". "He shouted and berated me. He said I had come to insult and patronise him. In a grotesque moment, he raised his left palm to the politburo. 'I can tell you there is not a spot of blood on my hands. Chingungi's parents were killed, but not by me', he said."

The session was interrupted several times by Chingungi, who chastised Bridgland for getting him into trouble. It was then suggested by Savimbi that Bridgland embrace each politburo member as a gesture of apology. "I could hear the mocking laughter as I left the conference room."

On returning to London, Bridgland worked with human rights groups in an effort to secure a passage for Chingungi out of Jamba. Bridgland never saw him again. "He was executed last August on Savimbi's orders," he says.

Chingungi's wife and children as well as several other UNITA guerillas were also killed.

Bridgland believes Savimbi ordered the deaths of Chingungi's parents, who were "strong moral authorities" in the region, because they presented a challenge to him. To prevent the story from spreading, everyone who knew about the murders was also killed.

In the run-up to Angola's first independent election in September, stories similar to Bridgland's are emerging thick and fast. Allegations by UNITA defectors of atrocities within UNITA have surfaced in foreign media publications over a number of years.

For Bridgland, the possibility that Savimbi will be Angola's next president is chilling. "If he does win, the many enemies he has made would make it impossible for him to rule effectively."

In a biting statement, Bridgland adds: "Savimbi's devotion to democracy is as meaningful as Winnie Mandela's commitment to child welfare."

"If he doesn't win, there is a strong possibility that he will go back to the bush and fight. UNITA is a first-class guerilla army. The soldiers know the bush extremely well and Savimbi could last for years," says Bridgland.

### \* Implications of Foreigners' Murders Viewed

92AF0865F Lisbon O JORNAL in Portuguese  
8 May 92 p 5

[Article by Lina Pacheco Pereira: "Portuguese Murders for Political Reasons"]

[Text] The murder of seven Portuguese, including three children, in Angola towards the end of last month does not appear to be an act of pure banditry, according to Angolan police sources and to information that the foreign minister transmitted to the president of the Republic and the government in Lisbon.

The motive initially attributed to the crime was theft of the jeeps in which Joao Pinto Ribeiro, his wife, their three children, and the Brito Rodrigues couple, were riding. That type of vehicle has been stolen in various parts of Angola recently and then taken to the diamond region in Lunda Norte, where it brings three times its value when sold to diamond traffickers.

But the Angolan police doubt that the crime that took place in Cabo Sao Bras is part of this wave of thefts, especially since the jeeps were found in Sumbe, in Novo Redondo, on the road south.

### Knapsack Not FAPLA's

Because of a series of trails left by the criminals, the Angolan police believe that they will soon be able to arrest the individuals involved. The most important clue is an identification card left at a military control post and a knapsack that, contrary to what was reported, is not the same as the ones used by FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola].

For the Angolan police and authorities, everything indicates that this was a crime to spread panic among foreign residents in the country, and especially among the Portuguese, who make up the largest foreign community. This crime comes on top of the murder of Father Abilio Guerra, 72 years of age, who was travelling alone and unarmed in a jeep and who would have had trouble resisting any attack, according to the same sources.

Since January, 11 Portuguese working in Angola and one Lebanese who went to Luanda to make contacts related to the diamond trade, have died, and one U.S. citizen, who was also there on business, was kidnapped.

The victims this time were getting ready to spend a weekend at the beach, as many Portuguese residents in Luanda do, usually going to Cabo Ledo. The fact that it is a very popular beach, however, led the two couples to choose a quieter spot like the Cabo Sao Bras at the opposite end of the bay.

The way they were murdered also indicates to the Angolan police that this was not the work of people interested only in theft.

### Attacked From Behind

Joao Pinto Ribeiro's wife was attacked from behind when she tried to protect her children, a set of 3-year-old twins and a 6-year-old girl.

The Angolan authorities and sources in the Portuguese community recalled that the crimes occurred at a time when the government and the president of the Republic were trying to secure the return of Portuguese technicians, and many former residents had already brought suits to recover property in Angola.

"The Portuguese community and Angolans in general were in a state of shock over this crime. Even when there are attacks, children and old people are always spared because people know that they will not put up resistance. I am sure that if the murderers were caught by the people, they would not reach the hands of the police alive," a Portuguese resident in Luanda told O JORNAL.

According to the consul at the Angolan embassy in Lisbon, they had issued "about 7,000 visas since January, more than 90 percent of them to Portuguese, most of whom were going on business or to work in the country."

Angolan sources, for their part, remembered speeches by Savimbi against the Portuguese, delivered primarily in Umbundo (the language of his tribe) in a tone that recalled the period following decolonization.

On his return to Luanda, after the Bicesse agreements, UNITA's leader defended pan-Africanism, and referred to Zaire and the Ivory Coast as alternatives to Portugal in the area of economic relations. Last weekend, at a rally in Benguela, Savimbi again referred to the foreigners living in Angola in terms that "would incite people to violence," according to the Portuguese community, which is mostly made up of skilled technicians working for the Angolan government or foreign firms. The UNITA leader denounced the alleged privileges of the technical assistants, requesting help to keep the foreigners out of his land.

In an interview with RTP [Portuguese Radio and Television] last Tuesday, UNITA official Abel Chivukuvuku admitted that the murder of the Portuguese could have been the work of soldiers who had fled their camps.

### \* Air Force Commander on Cooperation With Spain

92AF0865E Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA  
in Portuguese 13 May 92 p 3

[Text] Angolan Air Force [FAPA-DAA] Commander Roberto Leal Monteiro (Ngongo) returned to Luanda yesterday from Spain, where he attended the first surveillance and patrol meetings, which were held from the 6th to the 8th of this month.



In statements made to ANGOP [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY], Ngongo said that the purpose of the meetings was to exchange experiences in maritime areas and exclusive economic zones of various countries that conduct air and sea patrols with the Spanish-made Casa aircraft.

For the FAPA-DAA commander, it was a positive experience, because he managed to obtain statistical data on the guarantee of sovereignty over territorial waters, defense of fishing, the struggle against drug trafficking, and the search, salvage, and rescue of shipwrecks.

According to Ngongo, the Air Force, together with the Ministry of Fisheries and the Navy, are planning to acquire Casa-type aircraft, depending on their financial resources and lines of credit.

The FAPA-DAA commander reported that the Navy had purchased a few boats, but he did not specify how many.

Ngongo added that if they managed to buy the airplanes, they would be used primarily for detecting violations and that this would be economically advantageous to Angola because, among other reasons, the violators would be heavily fined.

Twenty-four European countries, seven in Africa, Asia, and the Middle East, and five Latin American countries attended the first meetings for surveillance and patrols, which were held in Malaga, Spain.

#### \* France Aiding Huila Development Project

92AF0865D Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA  
in Portuguese 13 May 92 p 6

[Text] The integrated rural development project introduced by the French cooperative committee in Huila Province may be extended throughout the southern region, according to what mission chief Bernard Sexe reported to ANGOP [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY] yesterday.

According to Bernard Sexe, the project, which was begun last year, covers the Municipalities of Chibia, Quilengues, and three more in Huila that our source did not mention and extends to the Provinces of Malanje and Uije as well.

The project is budgeted at more than 50 million French francs, and its objective is to organize the water distribution system and small dams and to reorganize the Angolan peasant associations, among other things.

Under the integrated rural development project, 50,000 plows were delivered to Benguela, so that farmers could grow crops that will be marketed through the Lupral firm, he reported.

According to Bernard Sexe, the French cooperation program also has a project for the fishing sector and, more specifically, on the maritime supervision of the Port of Luanda and assistance for fishermen.

The central fund, which is part of the French cooperation program, made a loan valued at \$3 million to fishermen for the purchase of parts for their boats, nets, and other equipment.

The same source indicated that, with improved supervision, the fishing administration could learn where boats are going and better control and monitor marine resources.

The French assistance program intends to overhaul the electrical power system in Lobito and the distribution network in Luanda's industrial zone.

#### \* Bulgarian Doctors May Replace Cubans, Germans

92AF0866D Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA  
in Portuguese 13 May 92 p 9

[Text] More than 80 Bulgarian doctors may arrive in Angola this year, in the context of bilateral cooperation between the two countries, according to Kantcho Kanev, head of the Bulgarian firm Technoimpex [expansion not given], in Luanda.

According to Kanev, in the first phase 40 doctors will arrive in Angola. The Health Ministry has already sent the plane tickets to Bulgaria.

"The idea was to increase the number of Bulgarian doctors to fill the gap left by Cuban and German doctors in the provinces where medical attention is urgently needed," he pointed out.

He added that the institution intends to bring specialists to lecture in Angola in the areas of education, foreign languages, veterinary medicine, and engineering.

Technoimpex, which has been here for more than 25 years, is organized for scientific and technical cooperation, particularly for sending Bulgarian workers to various parts of the world.

Kantcho Kanev said that the Bulgarian specialists in the fields of health and education have not received salaries in hard currency for practically a year.

According to the ANGOP [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY] source, the Angolan Government owes more than 2 million dollars to the Bulgarian specialists.

"The Ministry of Education already regularized the situation at the end of last year, but the Bank of Savings and Credit has not authorized the foreign exchange for the agreed amount, which has generated concern among the Bulgarians, particularly those who have already finished their term of cooperation," he added.

Two hundred Bulgarian teachers are currently working in Angola at the middle level; 15 are at Agostinho Neto University, and 58 Bulgarian doctors are at the Health Ministry.

**\* Information Ministry Legalizes 27 Publications**

92AF0866B Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA  
in Portuguese 15 May 92 p 9

[Text] Twenty-seven publications, among them the newspapers TERRA ANGOLANA by UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and PROGRESSO by the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola], have been legalized by the Information Ministry.

This information was provided by the head of the publication department of the ministry, Ambrosio Clemente, in response to rumors that the UNITA newspaper TERRA ANGOLANA was illegal.

UNITA retains in Luanda, at the margin of the law, a radio station called "VORGAN" [Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel] that transmits throughout the country on a medium wave.

According to the law approved at the 11th session of the People's Assembly, which took place last March, radio broadcasting by political parties is illegal.

The source added, however, that the newspaper RENOVADOR of the Democratic Renewal Party and a biweekly magazine, VOZ DA DEMOCRACIA, by the Angolan Democratic Party, had also been legalized but were not yet in circulation.

According to him, the publications are not in circulation for financial reasons, insufficient publishing facilities, and the lack of sufficient cadres in the area of the media.

The MPLA's newspaper, PROGRESSO, is published with a certain irregularity, while UNITA's TERRA ANGOLANA comes out on a regular basis.

According to observers, TERRA ANGOLANA comes out regularly because it is printed in Portugal.

**\* Council of Ministers Studies Huambo Development**

92AF0865A Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA  
in Portuguese 20 May 92 p 2

[Text] Huambo—The Permanent Committee of the Council of Ministers met with the provincial government in Huambo yesterday to discuss the local economic program, the status of supplies of food, water, and power, and the impact of the macroeconomic measures on the people.

Led by Prime Minister Franca Van Dunem, the meeting also took up issues related to extending the central government administration to the province, public order and security, salaries of demobilized soldiers, and training of traditional leaders.

The local government's program and the central plan of operations are primarily meant to consolidate social projects, particularly those in the areas of health, education, water, housing, and road infrastructure.

ANGOP's [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY] source assured us that in the education sector, priority had been given to school projects, estimated at about 600 million new kwanzas, with 50 percent of this amount covered by foreign exchange.

In the area of health, the investment budget is estimated at 276 million new kwanzas (approximately 70 percent in foreign exchange), and priority has been given to imports of equipment, medicine, and ambulances, valued at \$135,000.

Our source said that the water catchment basin project is underway. Work on the project is scheduled to be completed by next August, and 25 million new kwanzas have already been made available.

However, a document from the Huambo provincial government that was shown to ANGOP indicated that this money had already been completely spent and that there was even \$1 million in debts.

In addition, construction of a university district of 100 houses is underway and is also scheduled to be completed in August. The project is valued at \$4.9 million. Prime Minister Franca Van Dunem visited that project when he arrived in Huambo.

This university housing project, which will include infrastructure for schools, is being built by the Angolan construction firm Bricomil and the Portuguese construction firm Fonseca and Sons.

In the area of road infrastructure, the program includes plans to repair streets in Huambo and Caala, the road between those cities and the roads linking other towns, and to rebuild the bridges over the Queve, Chitonga, Culele, and Canjulo Rivers.

The projects also cover the sectors of transportation, agriculture, industry, commerce, information, and social affairs.

For instance, 30 buses and 60 taxis will be sent to Huambo for public transportation. Other activities scheduled to be undertaken include modernization of the Agronomic and Veterinarian Research Institutes, which will receive \$1.1 million from the central government, reoutfitting the industrial park for \$7 million, and importing consumer goods valued at \$32.6 million.

In the field of information, a new broadcasting station is planned, and the equipment for it is already in the province. In the welfare sector, there are plans to rebuild

and refurbish two homes for the elderly, a project that will cost 4 million new kwanzas.

At the start of the meeting, the prime minister said that its purpose was to assure better coordination between the central government and the local authorities and that the central government wanted Huambo to take the position of the second largest industrial park in Angola.

Provincial Governor Graciano Mande stressed implementation of social projects, because of the impact they have on the people, especially now that the first multi-party elections are a little less than 5 months away.

For Graciano Mande, this meeting, which was supposed to take place in December of last year but had been postponed a number of times because of the situation at the time, provided an opportunity to show the status of projects that could be affected by the postponement of the meeting.

Huambo's provincial governor cited projects involving the local road network. The contracts for these projects have already been signed, but they could be subject to cost increases because of the delay in implementing them.

The ministers of planning, finance, the interior, justice, and labor; the state secretary for construction materials; various deputy ministers; and the governor of the National Bank of Angola all traveled to Huambo to participate in this meeting of the Permanent Committee of the Council of Ministers.

#### \* FDA Official Comments on UNITA Abuses

92AF0865C Lisbon PUBLICO in Portuguese  
20 May 92 p 17

[Report on interview with Assis Malaquias, vice president of the Angolan Democratic Forum, by Jorge Heitor]

[Text] Formed from UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] dissidents, the Angolan Democratic Forum [FDA] claims to be a strict defender of human rights and emphasizes the need to open up the territory of Jamba as soon as possible "so that more people will not die."

The vice-president of the Angolan Democratic Forum, Assis Malaquias, told PUBLICO yesterday that it was "urgent to open up Jamba," so that more people would not die there, on the orders of UNITA's leader, Jonas Savimbi.

Malaquias, the leader of a party formed by UNITA dissidents, told us that political circles in Portugal and other countries should feel "a bit guilty" for not having done anything to prevent the deaths of Tito Chingunji, Wilson dos Santos, and many other persons, despite having been warned in time: "We were ignored."

According to the politician, as early as 1988, young people leaving the ranks of Savimbi's movement were alerting the international community to the "enormous

atrocities" that were being committed there, yet nobody gave them much credence until recently.

"Savimbi ordered the political liquidation of his colleagues. People were burned alive in Jamba, even children," according to Assis Malaquias, who was in Lisbon after having attended a ceremony in Washington to pay posthumous homage to Tito Chingunji. He had also spoken with Generals Tony da Costa Fernandes and Miguel N'Zau Puna, the latest dissidents.

"Our fathers were among the founders of UNITA, which was created to fight Portuguese colonialism, and, after independence, as an alternative to the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] to stop the Russian and Cuban intervention. But the time came when we began to notice that there were people imprisoned and dying in the ranks of UNITA itself, which was something we could not accept, in view of our Christian upbringing," the vice-president of the Forum said in explanation of the origin of the party, which is currently one of the seven parties legalized in Angola and ready to participate in the general elections in September (legislative and presidential).

#### Stubborn Defenders

"We are stubborn defenders of human rights, and if it appears that we criticize UNITA more than MPLA, it is because we know it better. We grew up in it and reached a point where we realized that it was not what we had been taught. Angolans and the world were being deceived. Everybody knows about the evils of the MPLA and its corrupt management, but people do not know about UNITA's," added Assis Malaquias, who is 30 years old and has a master's degree in economics from a Canadian university.

"The United States has already shifted its position on Savimbi a great deal. The Bush administration is extremely embarrassed. Tony da Costa Fernandes and N'zau Puna should be applauded for having had the courage to leave Jamba and denounce what is happening there," the Forum's vice-president went on to say. During his interview with PUBLICO, he was accompanied by the national secretary, Manuel Domingos.

"We were received at the State Department, where we talked about a number of issues related to Angolan policy and the role of the United States. We explained the need to open up Jamba as soon as possible," said the young politician, whose party has been accused many times of being a vassal of the MPLA, or at least of being looked on with a kind eye by the current Angolan leaders.

When asked about the possible results of the elections that will be held in a little more than four months, he would not be pinned down. "The contest has not yet reached the decisive stage. There is still much that can happen. There may be surprises. Bipolarization is not desirable. There is an element of the unpredictable...."



As for the presidential candidate that the FDA could support, he would only say that "it will not be Savimbi."

### Malawi

#### 2,000 Reportedly Arrested After Searches

*MB1206143992 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 12-18 Jun 92 p 11*

[Report by Melinda Ham: "Banda Lashes Out at Church"]

[Text] An estimated 2,000 people are believed to be crowding Malawi's prison cells after house-to-house swoops and office searches over the last fortnight by police looking for anti-government literature and hoarded goods.

A diplomat contacted by telephone in the Malawian capital Lilongwe confirmed that police were searching for copies of the March Lenten letter signed by seven Roman Catholic bishops which criticised the government for widespread human rights abuse and called for greater freedom of expression of association. Over 16,000 copies of the letter were circulated but the Malawian government declared it was a seditious document.

Police were also looking for copies of another letter signed by four members of the Geneva-based World Alliance of Reformed Churches and five leaders of the Church of Central Africa (Presbyterian) in Malawi which was handed to self-declared Life President Hastings Kamuzu Banda at the beginning of June and then widely distributed.

This letter buttressed the Catholics' call for wider freedoms, the end of detention without trial and the release of political prisoners. But it also went further, urging Banda to appoint a broadly-based commission which included the churches to make proposals to democratise the government.

The Protestant letter said: "We consider that without major democratic changes, peace and calm will not return (to Malawi)."

In light of Western donors' decision to freeze \$74-million of new aid to Malawi in May, the letter said the government should take "immediate steps to remove injustices to assure those both within and outside the country that significant changes are taking place."

The diplomat said police were walking into offices unannounced, searching through papers and detaining people. Offices searched included the state-owned telephone and electricity companies and banks.

Police were also making house-to-house searches in the cities of Blantyre, Limbe and Lilongwe looking for "unexplained goods" and arresting people for alleged participation in the anti-government rioting and looting that swept Malawi in May and left at least 22 people dead.

This recent police crackdown flies in the face of donor demands that Malawi must show "tangible evidence" of

"good governance" and an improved human rights record within the next six months if they are to release aid.

Banda, believed to be 93 years old, has ruled Malawi—one of Africa's few remaining one party dictatorships—for nearly three decades. He has so far refused to listen to calls for political reform, and detained political opponents or forced them into exile.

#### Eight Political Prisoners Freed

*MB1206180292 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 12 Jun92*

[From the "African News" program]

[Text] The Government of Malawi has released eight political prisoners amid growing international and domestic pressure for democratic reform. One of those freed, Mr. Machipisa Mutare, was jailed 26 years ago on suspicion of involvement in an attempted coup against Malawi's leader President Banda.

The president has also invited leaders of the Presbyterian Church to meet government ministers to discuss political reform. It follows a letter handed to President Banda last week by an international delegation of churchmen, demanding freedom of speech, the release of political prisoners, and an end to detention without trial. When Malawi's Roman Catholic bishops issued a similar letter in March it was described by the government as seditious and the bishops were briefly detained.

A correspondent for the BBC in Lusaka says that despite the releases, a number of other more prominent political figures remain in jail.

### Mozambique

#### Further on Renamo-Government Rome Peace Talks

##### Interview With Renamo's Domingos

*MB1206155792 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 12 Jun 92*

[Text] The talks between the Mozambique Government and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] rebels seem doomed to drag on with one obstacle after another cropping up. The latest round in Rome began on Wednesday [10 June] and it is already in difficulties. The government accuses Renamo of bringing up issues not on the agenda, such as the Constitution, the peace monitors, and the distribution of aid. On the line to



Rome, Heba Saleh asked the head of the Renamo delegation, Raul Domingos, why he thought the talks had run into difficulties.

[Begin recording] [Domingos] Well, as always the Government of Mozambique finds difficulties on talks with Renamo because there is a big difference on the objectives on these talks. At the present moment, we have got a very important point which should be discussed. It is about the Constitution. We think that before we start military issues, we have to come to an agreement about this point—to know exactly when the Constitution matters will be discussed.

[Saleh] So, you have come to these talks. What are you prepared to offer?

[Domingos] Well, we are prepared to give our proposal about what we think concerning military issues at this point, what will be discussed, the most important point to be discussed. We are open to hear from the government what they think about it and from the point where we disagree we can see what we can offer and what we can refuse from.

[Saleh] What are you prepared to offer on the military issue. I understand that the talks were supposed to deal with the reintegration of the Renamo fighters in the Mozambican army?

[Domingos] Well, we are ready to accept that, because we understand that in a multiparty system, any army should not belong to the parties. It should belong to the state.

[Saleh] So, how can this take place when Renamo is still attacking trains in southern Mozambique, it is still attacking suburbs of Maputo?

[Domingos] I don't understand your question, but I have to say that we didn't yet reach a cease-fire and the fight still goes on. [end recording]

#### Further Remarks

*MB150612482 Johannesburg Radio RSA in English  
1100 GMT 15 Jun 92*

[Text] The head of the Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] delegation at the Rome peace talks, Mr. Raul Domingos, says his movement needs funds for senior members to travel overseas and engage in diplomatic contacts and to maintain its military forces. Mr. Domingos said in Rome that democracy could not be established without money. He accused the government of not being sincere in its efforts to introduce a multiparty system in the country and said the ruling Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] party did not want to lose power in Mozambique.

#### Government Delegation Head Comments

*MB1406183192 London BBC World Service in English  
1705 GMT 14 Jun 92*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Mozambique Government and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] rebels began yet another round of peace talks in Rome on Wednesday [10 June]. The two sides have been talking to each other for almost two years, trying to reach an agreement to end a bitter civil war that has dragged on for 15 years. Progress has been painfully slow and the international community, in particular the EEC, have urged both sides to speed up the process. Renamo has accused the government of not being sincere in its stated intention to hold multiparty elections. The BBC's Rome correspondent, David Willie, has been speaking to the head of the government delegation at the Rome talks, Armando Guebuza, who is also the minister of transport. He asked him why the Mozambican Government felt things were going so slowly.

[Begin recording] [Guebuza] We are faced with the problems related to the sequence of discussions in this part of the agenda. According to the agenda approved last May, at this stage we should be discussing military issues and then go to cease-fire arrangements and end up with the guarantees. Surprisingly, when we arrived here, Renamo puts as a precondition to discussing everything is that we change the sequence, I mean, we revert what they have decided together with Mr. Cohen. [sentence as heard]

[Willie] So, the situation, in your opinion, is not very hopeful at the moment?

[Guebuza] Well, it is dangerous, because if you have a movement like Renamo, through his leader, Mr. Dhlakama, saying something and signing something with a statesman a month ago and now having it changed, one can wonder whether Renamo is serious.

[Willie] What is your reply to the European Community and other people who are pressing you to reach a cease-fire quickly because of the dramatic situation in your country, the devastation that has been caused by the civil war, and now the problems of the drought and famine?

[Guebuza] Well, actually, I don't think that the European Community or the world community needs to do some pressure on us. We are together with them. We need peace. We feel it. We cannot go without peace anymore. So, the problem is that how to convince Renamo. There is no need to go on discussing political issues. People want to stop dying the way they are doing at home.

[Willie] How long is it going to take you to reach a cease-fire?

[Guebuza] I wish I knew. We are going to do our best as government representatives to hasten the moment when we can have peace.

[Willie] What is the priority in your agenda on these talks? What is the absolute priority?

[Guebuza] Peace, peace. We need to discuss military issues and cease-fire so that we can know how we can

stop the fighting in the country. Our people can no more go through this situation of intranquillity in the country.

[Willie] But you have been talking for two years. Nothing has changed.

[Guebuza] Well, we have been talking for two years because we do believe that it is not easy to bring the different parts into understanding and accepting a joint acceptable program for the reconstruction of the country. But I do agree with you, I do recognize that the time has been too long and we cannot wait more than that. [end recording]

### Sides Remain Divided

*MB1206123692 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 12 Jun 92*

[Report from Rome by correspondent Tomas Vieira Mario]

[Text] The Mozambican Government and the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] remain divided over conditions that each side regards as necessary before military issues can be discussed as part of the peace talks which resumed in Rome on 11 June.

The separate meetings that the two delegations held with the Catholic and Italian Government mediators yesterday, failed to overcome differences ranging from Renamo's position linking discussions on a cease-fire to the revision of the current Mozambican Constitution. Sources close to the mediators told us this morning that at yesterday's meetings Renamo reiterated that it will only agree to discuss military issues leading to the end of the war once it receives guarantees that the two sides will discuss constitutional matters before a cease-fire is signed.

It has, therefore, become clear that the suspension of some of the Constitution's articles, which Renamo has been demanding since the last round of talks, has now become a precondition before the scheduled discussions on the formation of a single Army and the technical aspects and timetable of a cease-fire can take place.

The government delegation was the last to receive the mediators at its hotel yesterday. The delegation insists that whatever juridical conditions Renamo believes are indispensable for a fully democratic transition, the last paragraph of the agenda deals specifically with guarantees to be discussed. The government says that, quote, Renamo is proving that it is not sincere when it links discussions on military issues to the introduction of constitutional matters to the agenda. What is more, Renamo President Afonso Dhlakama in April signed a joint accord [as heard] with the United States, agreeing to include constitutional matters in paragraph No. 6 of the agenda, which deals with guarantees.

As Socialist Deputy Mario Raffaelli, who has been coordinating the talks, leaves for Moscow today to deal with the Nagorno-Karabakh border dispute, it is unlikely

that an end to the Mozambican peace talks impasse will be reached before the weekend. Meanwhile, Mario Raffaelli is scheduled to return to Rome today. [as heard]

### No Developments Reported

*MB1506122992 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 15 Jun 92*

[Report from Rome by correspondent Tomas Vieira Mario]

[Text] There have been no developments in the Mozambican peace talks since separate meetings were held in Rome on 11 June. At those meetings, the Mozambican armed movement sought to include constitutional debates on the agenda. In what could become a new and negative element in the two year-old talks, Mario Raffaelli, the Italian Government's representative on the mediating team, has been absent on a trip to Moscow since 12 June attending to the Nagorno-Karabakh dispute. In view of Raffaelli's absence, the representatives of the Santo Egidio congregation and Beira Archbishop Don Jaime Goncalves can do very little.

Speaking to the government and Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] delegations, we have learned that somewhat informal meetings have been held separately between the two sides and the church mediators. The government's and Renamo's military delegations have also been holding such meetings with military representatives of the observer countries, notably Portugal whose delegation includes Colonels Ataide Montes and Francisco Roque. The two Portuguese Army officers have been involved with the Mozambican peace process for the past two years, representing Portugal at the Joint Verification Commission which was established to monitor the partial cease-fire on the Beira and Limpopo railroads.

Italy's chief negotiator, Mario Raffaelli, is scheduled to return to Rome today, and so talks between government and Renamo could resume on 16 June.

### Zambia

#### Chiluba Discusses Constitution, Other Issues

*MB1306191792 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 13 Jun 92*

[Text] When Frederick Chiluba and his MMD [Movement for Multiparty Democracy] Party defeated incumbent Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda and the ruling

UNIP [United National Independence Party] in last October's elections, there was excitement across Africa and a belief that the MMD's victory and the peaceful nature of it heralded a new era of democracy, not only for Zambia but for the whole continent. But since that time, Chiluba's government has been accused of increasing intolerance. Critics have alleged that a new democratic culture has not been introduced. Chief among the MMD's electoral pledges was to rewrite Zambia's Constitution which they claim gave too much power to the president. However, there have in fact been no amendments to the Constitution since the election. Well, President Chiluba is in London at the moment. Jeremy Skeet asked him why a new Constitution has not yet been introduced.

[Begin recording] [Chiluba] First, if you look at our Constitution, have you had a look at the Constitution? When you rewrite the Constitution we are talking about ... [pauses] yes it is true it will be done. Today, the constitutional powers of the president in Zambia... [pauses] before we entered the election, we promised we would never enter it if those powers were not trimmed. So, the major points that constrained us, we removed before we entered into the Constitution [as heard].

[Skeet] But is someone rewriting the Constitution at the moment? Is there a working committee looking at the idea of a new Constitution?

[Chiluba] The Cabinet decided that the party, as the party in power, will certainly be working on the Constitution and report and decide what to do and what to remove, what to put in, etc. etc.

[Skeet] Are you going to put a time limit on that?

[Chiluba] Nobody has ever put a time limit on any Constitution, not that I know of, in any part of the world.

[Skeet] With this criticism that you haven't introduced a democratic culture, there is also a feeling within Zambia that there is a growing intolerance of your government of critics, both within the MMD and outside. What do you say to these allegations?

[Chiluba] I don't think that is true. The democratic culture is there. The fact that they talk is in itself democratic culture. They never used to. We never used to. Anybody who talked was locked up. There is no locking up in Zambia today. There are pockets of political dissent, if you want to call it, and nobody will do anything against those people. When they speak and the government replies, it is not the same thing as silencing them. But when they speak—just as much as they have that right to criticize—the government also has a right to criticize them. That is what the democratic culture is all about.

[Skeet] But when someone like a group called the Caucus for National Unity which is a pressure group with the MMD comes out and criticizes your government and you tell them to leave the party, is this constructive?

[Chiluba] First of all, I think that in politics—we are not talking about a utopia, we are talking about the reality—could you be kind enough to tell me of a party which has a built in pressure group which takes a different line from that of the party and it is allowed to continue, of any party in the world?

[Skeet] So, you are saying that the members of the Caucus for the National Unity should leave MMD?

[Chiluba] Because they are not part of the MMD, as I asked you if you could give me a party which as a built in pressure group which supports another party outside. There isn't one.

[Skeet] They say that they just want to stay within MMD but they want to put it in a different direction.

[Chiluba] No.

[Skeet] You disagree with this?

[Chiluba] No, no, no, no. I mean they have said that, unless they have given you part of the story and not the whole of it. They have said, for instance, they are going to provide legal backing for the United National Independence Party, UNIP, if something happens between us and them. We have got about 14-15 committees for women, for youth, in agriculture; those are the sources of where we get the information and we go to the grassroots, the branches, they tell us precisely what to do.

[Skeet] You mentioned the grassroots. Now, there have been a lot of calls within the grassroots of the MMD for a national convention of the MMD and you have rejected this call. Why?

[Chiluba] That is a lie. Which grassroots have called?

[Skeet] There have been calls within the MMD.

[Chiluba] From where? Because I live in Zambia and I go around. I have been going around the provinces. I don't stay in a high tower in Lusaka. I go around the provinces and nobody ... [pauses] in fact they are saying: Why do you keep the caucus, if they are very popular people, why don't they venture out and test their popularity?

[Skeet] You are saying there is absolutely no problems with the MMD?

[Chiluba] There is no problem, absolutely no problem.

[Skeet] What do you say to the allegations that your whole government is getting the trappings of power and you are losing touch with the grassroots?

[Chiluba] You see, power of the grassroots is knowing what people do want. If there is a president today who visits people, I do. I take upon myself trips to go into villages. I go and speak to people. I hear what they want and I am perfectly aware of what our people do want. Our people are asking about when are we building roads or repairing the old ones, when are we able to address the issues of their hunger and [word indistinct], and those



are the issues that we are addressing. I am very much in touch on an everyday basis with what people do want.

[Skeet] You say you are in touch with what people want. Do people want you to accept gifts of a BMW car, a very expensive car, from South African businessmen?

[Chiluba] Yes. Our ordinary people, the very poorest people have given me their chickens and nobody talked about them. To them, a chicken is a very expensive property or asset. I have gone publicly to accept their cattle. Some have given me their cattle. It is part of our African culture to give a leader. This car was not given ... [pauses] although it was delivered this year, was given to me last year, before the elections. I said: Bring it over when I am in Lusaka. But I just wanted to be very, very open that whatever comes to me, won't come at night. It will be received during the day for people to see.

[Skeet] But you don't think when people are scratching around for food, there is drought on, that your acceptance of a gift of a car worth so much, is slightly insensitive?

[Chiluba] To the contrary, I would think that when they give me a chicken ... [pauses] in fact, I always say that I am supposed to give them what they do give to me. But, as I am saying, it is part, maybe, of our tradition and culture for people to express their love of the leader by giving them, even when they don't have. They give the very last of their meat and they give it away to a leader. I certainly would share that opinion that it looks terrible that I must receive, instead of giving them, and I always say: But why is this? No, no, no, we want you to have it. Take that chicken. Take the goat. It is part of our culture. It is part of our tradition. It is part of our custom and they do it. [end recording]

## Zimbabwe

### Mugabe Returns From Trip to Cuba, Rio

MB1406103992 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0814 GMT 14 Jun 92

[Text] Harare June 14 SAPA—Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe has arrived home from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, where he attended the historic earth summit, which ended on Sunday, ZIANA national news agency reports.

On Saturday, Mr. Mugabe addressed the summit and called on the international community to formulate financial policies to enable developing countries to overcome poverty and contribute to environmentally safe and sustainable development.

On Friday, Mr. Mugabe signed the Bio-Diversity Treaty on Preservation of Plants and Animals, and the framework Convention on Climate Change, key treaties which it is hoped will combat world environmental degradation.

The president said the summit had helped bring rich countries in the North and poorer nations of the South closer together.

Before attending the earth summit, Mr. Mugabe paid a one-day official visit to Cuba, where he held talks with President Fidel Castro.

Mr. Mugabe said Zimbabwe was "in solidarity" with Cuba, which is reeling from the combined effects of the disintegration of Eastern Europe and a United States economic embargo.

Mr. Mugabe also addressed 1,000 Zimbabwean student teachers studying in Cuba, saying their services were greatly needed in Zimbabwe and that the Cuba-Zimbabwe teacher training programme would continue.

### Trade Unions Vow To Defy Government Ban

MB1206133192 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1250 GMT 12 Jun 92

[Text] Harare June 12 SAPA—Zimbabwe's labour movement on Friday [12 June] vowed to defy a government ban on countrywide demonstrations planned for Saturday, setting the scene for a serious confrontation with authorities.

"The Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions [ZCTU] resolves to uphold the mandate of the workers and the decision of the General Council to hold peaceful demonstrations," said Gibson Sibanda, president of the ZCTU, the country's umbrella labour organisation, after an emergency meeting of the General Council, its executive body.

The decision is a direct challenge to minister of home affairs, Moven Mahachi, who announced on Wednesday that the union movement "will not be allowed to demonstrate in these times of dire necessity for food, law and order".

Mr Mahachi said the demonstrations were "a recipe for disaster" that would inevitably lead to violence. He cited disturbances in Harare last week when hundreds of University of Zimbabwe students went on the rampage.

But Mr Sibanda stressed the demonstrations would be peaceful.

Measures had been taken to ensure no violence would be allowed to break out. The ZCTU's marshalls were under instructions to apprehend anyone attempting "that sort of action".

The union's mood of defiance is seen as a strong indication of the strengthening of public resentment against President Robert Mugabe's government, chiefly for the rocketing cost of living caused by an economic reform programme that is increasingly taking basic commodities beyond the reach of most workers' paypackets.



Mr Sibanda said the demonstrations were intended to be a protest against the reforms, known as "ESAP" (Economic Structural Adjustment Programme), and recently promulgated labour legislation.

"As citizens of Zimbabwe, we have a constitutional right to express our views in a peaceful manner," Mr Sibanda said.

The government had no legal grounds on which to ban demonstrations, and had made no attempt to consult with the union over its plans.

The reasons given by Mr Mahachi for his ban had "no bearing" on the union's demonstration, the unionist added.

#### **Demonstrations Fizzle Out**

*MB1306102392 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
0933 GMT 13 Jun 92*

[Text] Harare June 13 SAPA—What was to have been a series of nationwide labour demonstrations against the Zimbabwe Government fizzled out on Saturday [13 June] morning in the face of a heavy police presence.

In Harare, scores of riot police gathered early next to the town house in the city centre where the main demonstration mounted by the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) was to have taken place, in defiance of an earlier government ban.

Small groups of people were ordered to move on, and union officials said they knew of six would-be demonstrators who had been arrested while marching toward the city centre with a banner.

"You can see the amount of deployment by the police," said Gibson Sibanda, president of the ZCTU, the country's umbrella labour organisation. He said police in Bulawayo had cordoned off the City Hall where a demonstration was due to be held.

"We are not calling off the demonstration," he said. Shortly after, he and the rest of the union leadership addressed a group of about 70 singing supporters in a hall of the government-owned Ambassador Hotel, where the event became a private indoor meeting without any threat of disruption by police action.

On Wednesday, Minister of Home Affairs Moven Mahachi announced that he was banning the planned demonstration because, he said, it would inevitably result in violence. The ZCTU was hoping to hold a mass airing of grievances, calling for the suspension of an unpopular economic reform programme and the scrapping of new labour legislation.

## Ghana

### Rawlings Comments on Impact of Multipartyism

AB1306104092 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN  
in French 12 June 92 p 12, 13

[Interview with Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings, chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council, PNDC, by Ladji Sidibe; place and date not given]

[Text] [Sidibe] Mr. President, since 1989 a strong wind of democracy has been sweeping across our continent. What do all of these unexpected changes inspire in you?

[Rawlings] I do not think that it is a sudden phenomenon. In Ghana we began the democratization process 10 years ago by restructuring the economy. And this process began long before this phenomenon became fashionable. We created institutions and structures which led to the introduction of a vast participatory democracy involving the entire population, beginning with the local communities, district levels, employers, and even beyond.

We are not the only people to take this path. Burkina Faso, under Thomas Sankara, initiated a similar (plan) timetable for democratization; Uganda's Yoweri Museveni did the same. The African National Congress and its allies began working toward this goal long before all of us.

In my opinion, one had to expect the problems we have been having since 1990. All the necessary conditions were there to start this movement and all that was left was a spark. In our case, this spark came from within.

I think our brothers and sisters on the African Continent who joined this process over the past two years must have been encouraged by those of us who started earlier. It is true that the democratic upheavals in Eastern Europe, coupled with statements made by some Western economic powers linking democracy to aid, provided the other sparks needed to usher in this movement. But it is necessary to emphasize that our people had been aspiring to these changes for such a long time that it would not be correct or fair to describe them as unexpected. What has been unexpected is probably the speed at which they have come.

[Sidibe] Today, in the eyes of many Africans, democracy appears to be the way for states to change their development status. Do you share this opinion?

[Rawlings] Well, some people only see the external attributes of democracy; that is to say, political parties, the existence of an opposition, etc... Naturally, countries that adhere only to the democratic patterns of industrialized nations will, without a doubt, benefit from the aid of these countries and international aid agencies.

In our view, however, the essence of democracy is the active participation of all the people in local and national affairs. If we can achieve this goal, then we will certainly

be able to construct a just and prosperous nation. Without this, no other form of democracy can bring durable progress.

Furthermore, as we have always said, democratic institutions will always remain fragile if they do not have viable national economies. One way of achieving this is to ensure that our legitimate demands for the introduction of a new world economic order are answered.

[Sidibe] Since 1990, all of your neighbors (Ivory Coast, Burkina Faso, Togo), have experienced profound political crises that were often accompanied by serious social disturbances, while Ghana seems to have avoided the storm accompanying the introduction of democracy. Is there any explanation for this?

[Rawlings] As I have already told you, we started a systematic democratization process 10 years ago. We have also had our storms; the one which took place on 4 June 1991 was relatively explosive. It is out of this that our present democratic process was born. [sentence as published] One must also not forget that contrary to the majority of other African countries, we, on different occasions, have had a multiparty, single-party, and military government. We have certainly benefited from all these experiences.

[Sidibe] In your view, will the advent of democratic pluralism in Ghana impede or consolidate the ongoing economic recovery program?

[Rawlings] For years we established firm economic bases and it is important to consolidate these gains if we want to meet our democratic aspirations. We tried to achieve a national consensus on the future direction of our economy, which remains the cornerstone of our revolution. In this regard, our objective is to ensure that our democracy serves as a catalyst for our economic advancement.

[Sidibe] Once the multiparty system gets fully instituted, what will you do? Will you relinquish power to civilians or form a political party that continues to defend your ideals?

[Rawlings] Power and the accountability it entails have been sufficiently explained. This power has been sufficiently and significantly decentralized. Therefore, the people will clearly decide who should play the key coordinating role.

[Sidibe] Assuming that you run as a presidential candidate in the future multiparty elections, will you tell us what weapons you plan to use to win over the majority of the Ghanaian electorate?

[Rawlings] I do not think the time is right to comment on this particular issue, but as you come from Ivory Coast, a sister country, I will elaborate a little on this question. First, I would like to say that, according to statistical data in my possession, the future health of African

economies does not look particularly encouraging. It is pity that this view is somewhat pessimistic. But it is merely an observation.

Let us come back to your concerns in relation to my PNDC colleagues. They are all citizens of the country and no one can prevent them from entering future elections. A short while ago, you spoke of "weapons." The way this term is used calls for a change, because it is a cherished term for politicians during campaigns. Personally, I do not have any weapons. Our 10 years in power have been marked by economic results considered as "positive" even by biased observers. The most visible signs of our action are the major undertakings you find almost everywhere throughout Ghana today. In my humble opinion, this positive balance sheet speaks for itself. I personally believe that this could provide enough evidence for each citizen to make a highly responsible decision.

Second, when we look carefully at the Ghanaian political scene, we find that a majority of the people with political ambitions are of dubious character. In this case, what do I need to tell the people? Nothing. Are these politicians not discredited by their own lack of probity? Do we Ghanaians not know them? Are these people in a position to brandish sufficiently convincing weapons against a people's government? A government like ours which, for 10 years at a stretch, ruled Ghana on the basis of complete impartiality, justice for all, and integrity and accountability.

When the politicians get to the platform, they will tell the people: "I will give you this," I will give you that. [quotation marks as published] Members of the present government do not need to make enticing promises. They have the experience.

In trying to answer your question, I have utilized the logic that has guided my government so far and not the logic of what politicians in this country hope for.

[Sidibe] Do you think that the current government's success in the field of security and crime will be jeopardized with the advent of the multiparty system?

[Rawlings] I hope not. The Ghanaian people have not suffered over the past 10 years to see the fruits of their labor taken away by partisan politics.

It is always up to the people to acknowledge and support honest men and women as their representatives. "Social crime" of all sort committed by government members result in insecurity and instability. It is probably worse than the activities of petty criminals. Only a government made up of honest people can have the moral courage to tackle social crimes and others.

[Sidibe] Ghana is described today as the best pupil of the World Bank for having strictly implemented the structural adjustment programs. With the multiparty system and its corollary, permanent social demands, do you not

think that the pursuance of these programs could be disturbed, or even questioned?

[Rawlings] First of all, I do not agree with your image of Ghana as an obedient and docile pupil politely following the World Bank instructions. We went to the financial institutions with our program, which was based on good sense and in conformity with our own situation. This program was the basis of our economic recovery. Concessions have been made by both sides.

I think that much of our population now understands how the domestic economy works. We have demystified the subject for a better understanding and have been sincere and frank. Since then, there has been a better understanding of the need for the difficult decisions we have made. To come back to the thrust of your question, I think that politicians who play politics with the economy do it at their own risk and peril.

[Sidibe] It has been said that Rawlings is N'krumah's spiritual son, but, N'krumah was a major builder: the Akosombo dam, Africa House, Tema, and so on... What is the most significant act that your countrymen will remember you for?

[Rawlings] The Ghanaian people are in a better position to answer that question. However, I think that freedom, justice and democracy have become concrete elements in our people's daily lives.

[Sidibe] With all these changes and transformations, how do you view Africa's future?

[Rawlings] I do not like prophecies, but it is obvious that some of the changes have a solid basis while others are superficial. Although the antidemocratic tendencies in Africa are being overcome, the economic future and well-being of Africans seem very bleak.

[Sidibe] All over the world, in Europe, America, and Asia, we see that large and viable regional and economic organizations are being set up. Africa, however, is only talking instead of acting quickly. Are you satisfied with the Economic Community of West African States as it stands now?

[Rawlings] It is true that we talk a lot and act very little. No, to be frank, I am not satisfied. We should never be satisfied.

However, there is new feeling of urgency growing on the African Continent where a meaningful step forward has been made on the economic and political fronts.

[Sidibe] If you were asked to evaluate the current state of relations between Ghana and the Ivory Coast, would you say they are excellent, very good or bad?

[Rawlings] That is an undiplomatic question! The way I answer might affect our relations. It will either give a rosy but unrealistic impression, or paint an unrealistic and negative picture. We are neighbors. Many of our people along our common borders belong to the same

tribal groups split up by the artificial borders we inherited from our common colonial past.

Like all relatives and neighbors, we can, from time to time, have differences of opinion, but we know that we share the same interests and must transcend these petty differences.

[Sidibe] The last question for the first part of our discussion, which you named the political and diplomatic part, is: If you are elected in the new democratic establishment, what kind of political, economic, and cultural relations would you like to have with the Ivory Coast?

[Rawlings] That is a tricky question!

Any consistent government must establish strong neighborly ties in all fields. With greater mutual political will, I do not see any reason why our relations, which are sometimes strained, with our brothers and sisters of the Ivory Coast could not become genuinely familial.

#### **PNDC Authorizes Release of Convicts**

*AB1306082092 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 12 Jun 92*

[Excerpt] The PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] has authorized the release from prison of 179 convicts who are serving various terms of imprisonment. An official directive issued to the Ministry of Interior last Monday, June 8, said the convicts consist of three main categories, including 14 nursing mothers who are to be released on license. The second category is made up of 101 first offenders who were sentenced for petty crimes and who have served at least one-third of their sentences. The third category totalling 64 prisoners consists of prisoners who have been recommended for release by a special medical board.

In another development, the Ministry of Interior has emphasized that at present there is no one in Ghana's prisons who has not been either sentenced to a prison term by a legally constituted court or tribunal, or charged with a specific offense. The PNDC has also accepted further recommendations by the advisory committee which reviews petitions of convicts under the Public Tribunal Law, PNDC Law 78. [passage omitted]

#### **Formation of New Political Party Announced**

*AB1106153592 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 10 Jun 92*

[Excerpts] A new political party, the National Democratic Congress, NDC, has been formed. The chairman of the interim national organizing committee, Mr. Issifou Ali, announced this at a news conference in Accra today. The symbol of the party is an umbrella with a bird perched on it. The umbrella has the party's colors: black, red, white and green. Mr. Issifou Ali, a chartered accountant, explained that the black represents national unity,

red stands for sacrifice, white for truth, and green for life. The motto of the party is unity, stability and development. [passage omitted]

Mr. Ali said the committee was constituted after consultations with a number of patriotic movements, organizations, and political groupings, including the New Nation Club, the Eagle Club, Development Union, the Front, and individuals. He said the common objective is to create a platform which will serve as a vehicle to propel the nation forward in unity, stability and development. Mr. Ali said the NDC draws inspiration from the vision of the founding father of the nation for a united country of one people bound by a common destiny. It will therefore work toward reinforcing national unity. [passage omitted]

#### **National Convention Party Outlines General Policy**

*AB1206065092 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 2000 GMT 11 Jun 92*

[Text] The National Convention Party [NCP] has expressed its intention to adopt the private enterprise system as its general policy for new productive enterprises. It will, therefore, continue the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] trade liberalization policy and will also sustain the process of privatization of the unproductive sectors of the economy.

Announcing this at a news conference in Accra, the interim national chairman of the party, Reverend Kwaku Boateng, said the NCP will strive to build a strong and caring nation that will be a true place of abiding hope for all Ghanaians. He said having staked and won a claim to the Nkrumah tradition, his party is determined to remain the one whose assignment is to move the country forward on its path as a vehicle of African freedom and unity. The news conference was attended by all the regional chairmen of the party as well as some leading members of the party.

### **Liberia**

#### **Cabinet Renews Call for Respect of Peace Accords**

*AB1406094092 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900 GMT 13 Jun 92*

[Text] The Cabinet of the Interim Government of National Unity says that the disarming of all warring is a non-negotiable pre-condition for the holding of free and fair democratic elections in Liberia. The Cabinet, at its regular meeting recently, rejected any notion that free and fair elections could be held in Liberia while the country remains artificially divided and with armed groups still terrorizing the population.



An Executive Mansion release issued Friday [12 June] said that the Cabinet accordingly renewed its call on all warring factions, especially the National Patriotic Front, to submit themselves to immediate disarmament by ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] in keeping with the Yamoussoukro and Geneva Accords which call for the disarmament and encampment of all combatants of the Liberian civil conflict. The Cabinet is a composition of various political parties and interest groups.

#### Senegalese Troops Withdrawn to Monrovia

AB1406211092 Paris AFP in English 1935 GMT  
14 Jun 92

[Excerpts] Monrovia, June 14 (AFP)—Senegalese troops in the West African Peace Keeping Force ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] have been withdrawn from the Lofa region of northern Liberia and returned to Monrovia, ECOMOG chief General Ishaya Bakut said Sunday [14 June].

Bakut said the withdrawal was conducted "in line with military tactics," but did not specify who would replace them.

The troops were specifically in charge of setting up a buffer zone along the border between Liberia and Sierra Leone. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, an ECOMOG statement issued Sunday after a meeting with Bakut and other senior ECOMOG officers said Taylor "was committed to facilitating" the force's work. For his part, Bakut replied, "I hope your words of commitment will be honoured this time," said the ECOMOG statement.

It said Taylor had ordered the reopening in three weeks' time of the international airport at Robertsfield, south-east of Monrovia, currently under NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] control. At the moment only one airport is in use in Monrovia—the James Spriggs Payne airport—which has a small runway and can only handle medium-sized aircraft.

#### Mali

#### President Konare Interviewed on Plans for Change

LD1406111192 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 10 Jun 92

[Studio interview with President Alpha Konare by Ghislaine Dupont on 10 June—live or recorded]

[Text] Our guest in the studio is Malian President Alpha Konare. This is the first interview he has granted since being sworn in. On Monday he said in his speech, I quote: I am a bearer of hope and not a peddler of illusions. Ghislaine Dupont asks Alpha Konare what exactly are the Malians supposed to understand from this?

[Konare] The Malians fought for many years to change the regime, but in their mind the change in the regime must lead to genuine change, which should lead to an improvement in their living conditions. This is important and we cannot disregard it. We also know that in order to improve living conditions people themselves must make their contribution. We ask them to make an effort, and we must share in this effort which must take place in an atmosphere of austerity and clarity. Everyone must understand that things cannot be achieved from one day to the next.

[Dupont] Mr. President, you chose a prime minister who is a technocrat, an economist. Why choose a man who managed financial affairs under the former regime of Moussa Traore?

[Konare] The prime minister is a technocrat, a well-known economist, and one of our most competent experts. He is also known as a committed man, a democrat who never undertook any political responsibility in the former regime. He occupied a very important technical position and, at that level, he defended as best he could our people's interests.

[Dupont] Four days before you were sworn in, Moussa Traore's trial opened and was then postponed to a date as yet unknown. The Malians want this trial; they are impatient. When will the trial be resumed?

[Konare] The trial will take place, and is in the hands of the law. The law will carry out its work totally independently, and we will ensure that justice is done in a serene atmosphere.

[Dupont] Lieutenant Colonel Toure, who you in fact promoted to general, promised to hand over power to the civilians. You now have this power but do you not fear that the more radical among the military may not appreciate their having to return to barracks?

[Konare] We have great trust in our people regarding the continuation of the democratic process, regardless of the difficulties. We also have trust in the Malian Army. We have received (?proof) of that [passage indistinct]

[Dupont] One last question, Mr. President. During your swearing-in ceremony you also received a French delegation, the cooperation minister. What do you expect from France? What are you going to ask from France?

[Konare] France is a privileged partner for Mali and I am happy to note that France is contributing to the development of our country, and closely follows the development of the democratic process in Mali. I believe that France's help will come in handy at all of these levels.

[Dupont] Have you obtained additional financial aid?

[Konare] We have not asked for additional financial aid. We know that France is very sensitive to our various needs.

### Konare Chairs First Cabinet Meeting

*AB1106161592 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television du Mali Radio in French 0700 GMT 11 Jun 92*

[Excerpts] The first meeting of the government of the Third Republic was held at Koulouba Palace yesterday under the chairmanship of President Alpha Oumar Konare. First, the head of state stressed the need to enhance the rule of law, which should result in rehabilitating the judiciary and liberalizing the means of communication. [passage omitted]

In conclusion, this first Council of Ministers' meeting made important decisions. Concerning appointments, it promoted Lieutenant Colonel Amadou Toumani Toure [former head of state] of the Army to the rank of brigadier general as of 8 June. Major Birama Coulibaly was appointed presidential aide-de-camp.

The head of state also informed the Council that all women in jail and all detainees who have actually served at least 10 years will be pardoned. [passage omitted]

### Sierra Leone

#### Upsurge in Fighting Reported in East

*AB1306175492 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 13 Jun 92*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There seems to be no sign of the war in eastern Sierra Leone coming to an end. Government troops assisted by Guinean and Nigerian soldiers are fighting Foday Sankoh's rebels. The coup in Freetown six weeks ago when President Momoh was overthrown by Captain Valentine Strasser does not seem to have brought peace any closer. There have been recent reports of many rebels surrendering, but now it seems there has been another upsurge in fighting. Our correspondent, Foday Fofana, is in Kenema, eastern Sierra Leone. He spent us this report:

[Begin recording] A joint Guinean and Sierra Leonean military operation was launched this week near Benduma, the eastern war front, a little over four miles from the Daru base of the Tiger Battalion. According to Sierra Leone military sources in Daru where I visited yesterday, rebel positions near Benduma were shelled immediately after Corporal Foday Sankoh's men attacked. Casualty figures were not officially made available, but reliable sources say very many rebels may have been killed.

The shelling, which was heard as far as Daru town, came shortly after the rebels of the United Revolutionary Front had addressed a letter to the local military authorities, asking them to lay down their arms and surrender

in one week or be taught an unforgettable lesson, officials sources told me. Benduma and its environs are closed to civilian traffic, so I was unable to confirm the extent of the damage caused by the shelling which lasted about 30 minutes.

When I put it to the commanding officer of the Tiger Battalion, Major (Mansari), that many local people feel the rebels indeed want to surrender but are afraid of what certain sources describe as indiscriminate shelling by Guinean troops, he replied that rebels can be deceptive in their tactics. They want the Guineans to leave, Maj. (Mansari) went on to explain. But the Guinean troops are here for a mission, and I am not the one to tell them not to fire in retaliation, he added.

In another development, the authorities here are working round the clock to make operative an air base for the Nigerian contingent. It is expected that from this base, the Nigerian troops would be able to bombard rebel strongholds inside the 14 chiefdoms they control in eastern Sierra Leone.

Observers are of the opinion that the Sierra Leone Government should step up their offensive now that the rains have started. Any delay, they say, would only give the rebels time to rearm. [end recording]

#### Strasser Swears In Inquiry Commissions Members

*AB1406093592 Freetown SLBS Radio in English 2000 GMT 12 Jun 92*

[Excerpts] The chairman of the National Provisional Ruling Council [NPRC] and head of state, Captain Valentine Strasser, has sworn in chairmen and commissioners of three commissions of inquiry at State House in Freetown. Those sworn in at the ceremony yesterday, are Justice (Laura Macaulay Jones), Justice (Bacals Davy), and Justice (Linton Nilander).

They will look into the assets and other related matters of some public officers, members of boards and employees of parastatals, including public corporations, as well as members of the Armed Forces and the police against whom some complaints would have been lodged from 1st June 1991 to date.

The purpose of the commissions of inquiry is to investigate whether the assets of those categories of workers were acquired lawfully. The commissions will also investigate the activities of all categories of public officers against whom some complaints would have been made between the period of 1st June 1988 to the 22nd of September 1991 to ascertain whether they maintained a standard of living commensurate with their official emoluments.

The commissions' terms of reference will also include finding out whether allegations of corruption, dishonesty, or abuse of office for private benefit by them were true. They will also inquire whether these persons

acquired directly or indirectly any financial or material gains by illegal means to the detriment of the government, a local authority, a parastatal including a public corporation, a statutory commission, or the University of Sierra Leone.

The commissioners are also expected to inquire into and investigate any persons or matters as may from time to time be referred to the commissioned by the NPRC. [passage omitted]

Addressing members of the three commissions, Capt. Valentine Strasser emphasized that the exercise was not a witch hunt but one designed to establish a sound foundation for a corruption free future administration. He said it was the responsibility of the NPRC to find out the root causes of our degrading status, adding that they were to find out those who are responsible for corruption so that appropriate punishment could be prescribed for their crimes.

Earlier, the attorney general and minister of justice, Mr. Arnold Gooding, said the setting up of the commissions was in pursuance of the goal of creating the dawn of a new era.

#### Former Military Ruler Comments on Coup

AB1506101592 London BBC World Service  
in English 1705 GMT 14 Jun 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] It is now six weeks since the coup in Sierra Leone which toppled the APC [All-People's Congress] of Joseph Momoh and brought Captain Valentine Strasser and his National Provisional Ruling Council [NPRC] to power. The coup was greeted with approval by many Sierra Leoneans hoping for an end to economic decay and corruption. Capt. Strasser has said he intends to hand power back to a civilian government but he has not given any specific timetable for the introduction of democracy. Now, the leader of Sierra Leone's first military government, Brigadier Andrew Jackson Smith, who ruled the country in the late 1960's, has released a statement commenting on the coup. Brig. Jackson Smith is now in retirement in America. On the line to New York, Josephine Hazely asked him how he felt about the change of government in Sierra Leone:

[Begin recording] [Smith] First of all, let me say I welcome this coup, at least for today. But my concern is for the long term, I mean the future. My main concern is that these young men who are running the show now, laudable as what they have done is, have not got any experience and then also, in addition to that, the general world trend is against military governments and dictatorships. And the help that Sierra Leone needs desperately now—and we do need help—that help will not be forthcoming, you know, with a purely military government around. So, looking into the future, as all the sensation has died down, they have to get down to the nitty-gritty of running the administration. So what I am

trying to advise him to do in my statement is more or less to give a military government a civilian face.

[Hazely] Meaning what?

[Smith] Okay, what I mean by that military government with a civilian face, if you notice in my statement, what I would like, from my own experience, you know, from practical experience, a purely military government has difficulties in relating to people. [sentence as heard] You know, people are naturally, you know—well, not put off—they have some kind of reservation with dealing with us military people in that pure sense because we are supposed to be, you know, highly disciplinarian. So, my recommendation is, as I have said in my statement, the NPRC should pool together representatives of all the registered political parties prior to the military takeover. Those people should form under the NPRC's direction and control, an interim national government which will try as best as it can to clean up the place, get the voter's register cleaned up, and plan a parliamentary multiparty government as soon as possible. Only with that kind of scenario in the present world trend can we hope to attract foreign investment into our country.

[Hazely] But, Brig. Jackson Smith, some people would say when you were the leader of Sierra Leone as a military man yourself, you instilled discipline and you never brought in civilian politicians to your cabinet.

[Smith] Right, but the answer to that one is that, I mean, we should learn from our experience. This world, one of the things that God has allowed us to do is to learn and profit from other people's experience. And when somebody makes a mistake in the past, one must sit down, you know, quietly, dispassionately, and look at what he did and learn and profit from that mistake. In spite of the fact that we had no civilians, what I am still trying to put across to you is that we were matured men and even in those 13 months we attracted a lot of foreign investment.

[Hazely] Some other people might also say to you, Brig. Jackson Smith, that the young leadership in Sierra Leone at the moment headed by Capt. Strasser, are really beginning to prove themselves. They have been able to get people to pay their income tax; they have been able to do spot checks like you used to do when you ruled Sierra Leone; they have been able to try and get people to keep the country clean; and a lot more plans they have. So do you not trust them?

[Smith] Of course, I do. Listen, the point is it is all laudable right now but you have got to look into the future. However laudable and good intention you have, sooner or later, you must move your country into multiparty democracy and....

[Hazely, interrupting] Yes, what is your political agenda then? Are you intending to go into politics if and when the present government moves into multiparty democracy?

[Smith] Oh, definitely. I am presently a member of the National Democratic Party. I have joined the National Democratic Party and we were on the point, you know, of negotiating my return home. But that is not my point. The point I am trying to make in my statement, what the NPRC is doing I am 100 percent with them right now. But I am looking into six months. I am talking from my own experience. We have to get down to producing and to justifying our system. [end recording]

### Togo

#### Eyadema Meets Rights Group, Affirms Support

AB1406201592 Lome Radio Lome in French  
1900 GMT 13 Jun 92

[Excerpt] This morning, President Eyadema received the International Human Rights Federation investigation commission at his Lome II private residence. The meeting was requested by the members of the commission, which is about to end its visit to our country. The team was invited to Togo by the Togolese Human Rights League, and not by the government as we erroneously announced in a previous cast.

During the audience, the commission members thanked the president for the good working conditions they enjoyed in Lome and elsewhere inside the country. They stated that they encountered no obstruction or impediment during their deliberations and movement in the country. Credit for this, they said, goes to the transitional institutions in general, and to the president in particular.

In reply, the president reiterated support for the work of the commission and urged that the investigation be carried out in all fairness and openness so that the findings will shed light on the Soudou affair. It will be recalled that in a communique issued yesterday, the presidency expressed reservations about the impartiality of the commission. [passage omitted]

#### Coalition Denounces Unrest, 'Destabilization Plan'

AB1306214092 Lome Radio Lome in French  
1900 GMT 12 Jun 92

[Text] About 10 political parties and the (?5 May Movement) [MO-5] held a news conference at the Benin Hotel School this afternoon. It centered on the recent events that occurred in our country as Kerim Safoudou reports:

[Safoudou] In his introduction, Jean Savi de Tove, chairman of the Party of Democrats for Unity [PDU], on behalf of a coalition of political parties, stated that all kinds of aggression and violence continue with impunity in Togo. Those acts, which are seen all over the territory, have created a situation of general insecurity. In this regard, he recalled various violent acts, namely the Soudou attempt, the Bassar and Sotouboua sociopolitical disturbances, and the attempts on private residences in Lome.

Drawing conclusions from those events, the spokesman for the 10-party coalition stated that all those facts, which are extremely painful and serious, are part of a large-scale plan drawn up and implemented systematically to keep some prefectures in the Central and Kara Regions hostage. Mr. Savi de Tove then touched on the security problem, the political truce, the consultations among the political parties, and the transition bodies.

Mr. Savi de Tove's statement was followed by the reading of a declaration signed by the 10 parties—the PDU, the Togolese Union for Democracy, the Party for Democracy and Renewal, the (?Togolese Social Democracy), the Democratic Convention of African Peoples, the (?Togolese Union for Reconciliation), the (?PM) [expansion unknown], the Social Democratic Party, the Union for Democracy and Solidarity, and the Togolese Movement for Democracy—as well as the MO-5.

In the declaration, the 10 parties and the MO-5 call on the transition government and its head to take the necessary steps to prevent the destabilization plan aimed at hindering the democratic process from being implemented.



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